CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning......March 16, 1858.

The Latest Test.

There was something of a test vote in the House on Friday last, on a motion made by HARRIS, of Illinois, which was overruled—HARRIS appealed to the House, and a motion was made to lay his appeal on the table.

The Speaker announced that the pending question was on the appeal of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, from the decision of the Chair, that he could not read the journal and statement of the Kansas Committee, to show that the Committee had not executed the order of the House, for the reason that the minority could not make a report from a Committee, and that, therefore, this was no question of privilege.

On the question of laying the appeal on the table the vote stood yeas, Lecomptonites, 109; nays, Anti-Lecompton, 111. The Democrats who voted against laying the appeal on the table were:

Messrs. Adrian, Cox, John G. Davis, English, Foley, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Harris, of Illinois ... [illegible]

The Americans voting against laying the appeal on the table were:

[illegible]

The Democrats who changed over to the side of the Speaker from the original vote on the Investigating Committee were:

[illegible]

Will Cass Resign?

We have a report from Detroit that Gen. Cass is about to retire from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. It certainly is high time. He has never been quite at home in that Cabinet, and has had, many emphatic hints that he was placed and regarded therein only as a stop-gap, or President's first clerk at best. It is said that the consummated and threatened removal of his old friends and life-long supporters who cannot renounce his cherished doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty and go in for Regent Calhoun and his candle box rule, has caused this determination; but Gen. Cass is well stricken in years, and may very well be turning his thoughts toward a world wherein government by stuffed ballot-boxes and Cincinnati directories is unknown.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gen. Cass has no more idea of relinquishing his office than a miser has his gold. If he can hold his place until he resigns he will be Secretary until the undertaker is employed. The General belongs to the class of office-holders described by somebody, who seldom die and never resign.

Northern White Slaves.

The class of people in the North, who particularly fall under Gov. HAMMOND's classification of "white slaves and mud-sills of society," are the Irish laborers who haunt the purlieus of the towns and cities, and labor on the public works. To a man they belong to Gov. HAMMOND's party;—they are all shouting democrats, every mother's son of them. Were it not for these "white slaves" the Governor's party would be in a small minority in the North. FREMONT, and not BUCHANAN, would be President, and free soil principles would rule the nation. But the blind infatuated "mud sills" from Erin, stood by the interests of their Southern masters; supported negro-breeders in preference to the advocates of Free Labor and equal rights, and are now receiving the reward of ... for their degradation. They are ... by those whom they served, spit upon by those they elevated to power, and called "mean drudges, white slaves, and mud-sills" by the Southern aristocrats, whose dirty work they have done. And they *are ready to do it over again*; they possess no more self-respect than so many dogs. When the slave-driver whistles they come at his call. They are his voting-machines, his white slaves. But it is cruel as well as mean in the oligarchy to taunt their Northern serfs with their degradation and want of manly spirit and independence.

Latest India News.

NEW YORK, March 15th.

The Calcutta letter of the *Times* correspondent is dated January 22. He says that the mutineers are still terribly strong. The leaders are swarming from all sides, even from Central India to Lucknow, with picked bands of desperadoes. The force there concentrated will, in a few weeks, be not less than 60,000 fighting men, with at least 80 guns and plenty of ammunition. The walls are being repaired, the streets entrenched, and the houses freshly loopholed. Everything indicates that the insurgents are resolved to die fighting. A great question has been raised in official circles in Calcutta, as to whether Lucknow should be attacked without delay, or deferred. There, it is said, is the chief seat of the rebellion; and that place crushed, and the band scattered over the country, would lose all hope. The other party, headed by the Commander-in-Chief, hold it essential to clear Rohilcund first. They say the large bands, still roaming over that province, may intercept our communications, and their concentrated strength in Lucknow is actually to our advantage. As to the street fortifications—loopholing—all will be useless against round-shot, and Sir Colin Campbell's force is magnificent. As for their numbers, they will be more easily beaten together than detached. There is another reason, Sir Colin Campbell's force is ... at every station occupied. We have ... at least, a wing to restore the authority of the civil power; there are 20,000 disarmed Sepoys to be watched; there is Rohilcund to clear, and the Commander-in-Chief, with all his persistent energy, cannot collect 15,000 Europeans. This force, even, with native auxiliaries, will not enable him to take Lucknow, leave a strong garrison there, and then clear Rohilcund with the hot weather coming on. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore delays his attack on Lucknow. The great want in India is still more European troops.

CITY ITEMS.

STATE STREET MARKET.—The work of demolishing this structure commenced yesterday. State street will soon be cleared of that nuisance.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the Council was not held last evening for want of a quorum. On the next Monday evening the new Council will meet.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday fires and overcoats were ... and streets were filled with people enjoying the pleasant weather. But for the ... walking, crowds of ladies would ... been out.

... CADETS.—You are hereby notified ... be a drill and special meeting this ... evening. A full attendance is required.

S. W. STEVENS, Capt.

J. B. HAYNES, Serg't.

LARCENY OF BOOKS.—Charles Webb was arrested by officer ..., upon a charge of stealing books from Samuel Roberts, who keeps a boarding house on No. 162 Jackson street. The accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

... ARRESTED.—William Wright was arrested in the German Theatre upon charge of picking the pocket of J. Baum of a wallet containing ... He was committed for trial in default of ... Wright is said to be a somewhat celebrated ...

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND ROAD.—The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company for ...

[illegible]

... AFFRAY.—An affray took place at the lager beer saloon, on the southwest corner of Randolph and La Salle streets, on Sunday night, in which one man was stabbed, but not seriously ... We have been unable to procure the ... of the parties engaged in this affray. None ...

JOY.—The friends of Isaac Cook, Esq., the newly appointed Postmaster, manifested their joy at his success, last evening, by lighting bonfires, parading the streets with a band, and other like demonstrations. A large party called upon Mr. Cook, at his residence in Monroe street, where an address was made to him in behalf of the Democratic Association, to which he responded in pleasant terms. Mr. Cook, we learn, takes possession of the Postoffice to-day.

CHICAGO TO JOLIET.—We understand that the cars on the Joliet branch of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago R. R., just completed, will commence their regular trips between this city and Joliet the present week.

MAD DOGS.—Several mad dogs have recently been killed on the North Side. Last week two cows which had been bitten, died, and on Friday one belonging to Mr. McDermott, on Halsted street, had to be shot.

WE are under obligations to James Kerr, Jr., clerk of the steamer City of Memphis, and William Scudder, clerk of the steamer Falls City, of the New Orleans, Memphis and Cairo regular passenger packets, for New Orleans papers, three days later than those received by mail.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—On next Thursday, Hope Hose No. 2, will pay a visit to "Water Witch" Engine Company, of Janesville, Wis. The Company will take thirty members and the Great Western Band. The occasion is a ball given by the latter Company.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A little boy, about eleven years of age, named Hanson, whose parents live in Ohio street, while playing with a vicious horse on Saturday afternoon, was knocked down and trampled upon by the animal. His skull was fractured near the temple, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

COLLINGWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS.—Prospects are fair that a tri-weekly line of steamers will be had between Chicago and Collingwood this season. The fast and staunch steamers Lady Elgin and Queen City have been secured; and Mr. Grant, of the Lake Huron, Simcoe and Ontario road, is negotiating for one of the Lake Erie steamers, and doubtless, either the Illinois, Cleveland City, or some other good craft will be secured. Should this arrangement fail, which is not probable, a line of propellers will be formed.

THE AHNER MONUMENT FUND.—The following named gentlemen were appointed at a meeting of a majority of the artists who took part in the concert on Friday evening last, to carry out the original design for which the concert was given, *i. e.* to erect a suitable monument upon, and properly arrange the lot which contains the remains of the late Henry Ahner: JULIUS BOHANNUS, AGUSTUS J. VAAS and JAMES M. MOZART.

The funds received are in the hands of E. S. Wells Esq., who will receive any additions which may be made by friends to the object, and pay them out when the work is completed, which will be as soon as circumstances will permit.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Sunday night the body of a man was found floating in the river, near the North Pier. Coroner Hansen held an inquest yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned." In order that he may be identified, we give the following description: He is five feet eight inches high, has whiskers under and on his chin and up to his ears, dark hair. On the inside of his right arm are the letters "S. E.," and under them the letters "A. B." and on the left arm a spread eagle in India ink. He had on one white cotton and three flannel shirts, a black satin double-breasted vest, black silk neckerchief, sheep's-gray cloth pants, and large green plaid pants under these, double-soled boots, nearly new, a leather strap buckled round his waist. In his pockets were found a knife and ten cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the *Christian Times*, the following intelligence relative to the Chicago University at Cottage Grove:

"In spite of "hard times," the endowment of the Chicago University, is making progress. Bro. Olcott is now in the central counties of the State, pushing the enterprise with characteristic energy and skill. We have been permitted to see a letter from him which records some gratifying facts. It reports a subscription for the University of one thousand dollars from D. Jesse Hammers, of the Richland Baptist Church, in Marshall county; another thousand from Mrs. Hammers, and one hundred dollars from their son. This is nobly done. In Metamora, subscriptions were obtained to the amount of $1,050; in Washburn, $250. These sums with $200 from another source, make up a total of $4,000. It is very evident that brethren in that part of the State are not to be frightened from a good work by a transient financial panic."

EDITORS TRIBUNE:—Having seen a challenge thrown out to us as the "Irish friends of Mr. Evans," by the presumed author of a letter signed "Emmett," daring us to controvert any of his facts. We ask you as an act of simple justice to permit us to say that we do not seek to enter into any controversy with the gentleman about *his facts*, but simply to expose a glaring falsehood. This person has on two occasions through your columns represented himself to be an Irishman. Now, we simply wish to state on our honors as men and citizens, that he is no such thing, but that he is an American. We have no further quarrel with him and will not trouble you any further. Although politically opposed to you we hope you will allow us this favor.

A. L. MORRISON, JEREMIAH HAGGERTY,
P. J. MORRISON, BRYAN DONNELLY,
WILLIAM PARKER.

[The above closes this controversy so far as the TRIBUNE is concerned.—ED.]

THE RIVERS.—The ice in the Chicago River and branches is rapidly breaking up, and some activity is already observable among the shipping in preparing for the coming season. A vessel cleared Saturday for the Manitous, and should the weather continue as it is for a few days, several may be expected to sail for wood.

The Illinois River is now open as high up as Peoria, with four feet on the bars. The *Adriatic*, from St. Louis, arrived at Peoria on Thursday last. A few more days of such weather as we had last week will clear the river of ice to La Salle.

The Mississippi is open as high up as Burlington. At St. Louis a rise of three feet has occurred. There is now about nine feet on the bars between St. Louis and Cairo. At Dunleith the river is clear, and the ferry boats commenced running between that point and Dubuque yesterday. The ice at Fulton started Sunday afternoon, moved about forty rods, and then stopped, but the river is doubtless clear by this time, and the ferry boats running to Lyons and Canton may be expected to commence their regular trips on Wednesday.

The Missouri is now in navigable condition and rising rapidly.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CAR.—We yesterday had the pleasure of inspecting one of Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars, now on exhibition at the Central Depot. A number of attempts have been made to construct that great desideratum to those obliged to travel by night upon railroads, a car which will afford sleeping room. The one we examined yesterday seems to be just the thing wanted and it is certainly one of the most ingenious contrivances we have ever seen. The car is a trifle larger than the ordinary "sixty passenger" cars, about eight inches higher and costs $300 more. It seats fifty-six passengers comfortably, or sixty without leaving room for stoves, and the seats are so arranged that they may be at any moment transferred into roomy and comfortable couches for the same number of passengers as the car seats, and all the seats in a car can be transposed by one person, in ten minutes.

A double couch near the floor for two persons, and two single couches above it, one transmogrified from the seats which are occupied by four persons during the day. Each couch is six feet long by two feet wide and is supplied with a pillow which is enclosed in the seats. The seats are more comfortable than those in the ordinary cars, and are arranged both across the car and lengthwise. A curtain separates the ladies from the gentlemen's couches. This car is well worth seeing, and as it will be here until Wednesday night, our citizens should inspect it. A number of our railroad men have examined it and it is probable that several of our roads will put them in use.

The patent is owned by Messrs. P. P. Woodruff & Co. and cars are manufactured by Messrs. Wason & Co., at Springfield, Mass. Mr. O. F. Elliott, the ...

Those who desire to see it. Two of these cars are now in use on the road from Cleveland to Buffalo, and are found to work admirably. The New York Central Road has also ordered a quantity of them. There seems no reason to doubt but that these cars will speedily come into general use in this country, and by constructing a coupe at each end, as is usual in Europe, they would be as nearly perfect as it appears possible to construct a railroad car. The Patentee deserves the thanks of the traveling public.

POLICE COURT.—Archibald Gilmore, John Marcy and Webb Spencer, three notorious characters were arrested at Miner's Exchange on Sherman street, charged with assaulting John Dick alias Sandy. Marcy was fined $25 and sent up 90 days, the other two $10 and 60 days each.

Charles L. Price and Thomas McGinnis were fined $25 each and sent to the Bridewell for 90 days for abusing their families, and Richard Williams was fined $10 and sent up 60 days for the same offence.

James Short and Henry Williams were fined $5 each for being inmates of a house of ill-fame kept by Mary Taylor on Michigan street. Mary Taylor, Ann Brown and Rocky Rhodes gave special bail to answer the same charge.

H. A. Chase alias Summers and Alexander Brown, who were engaged in the fight at the German Hall a few nights since, were held in $500 bail to answer to a charge of an assault with intent to commit bodily injury.

T. Gallibard, Wm. Kennedy, D. Crosson, Peter Caldwell, J. Freely, J. G. Toomey, Samuel McKay, Pat O'Connor, Michael J. Foley and M. Higgins were fined $10 each; Peter Boyland, Patrick O'Neil and H. Hillard, $5 each.

For being drunk and disorderly, John Fitzgerald, Frederick Georges, Matthew Harper, Michael O'Neil and E. F. Dennison were fined $5 each.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—*Editors Tribune*.—The Young Men's Association has passed into a "household word" in Chicago, and it has grown around our hearts as lovingly as the "ivy green" around the old mansion made immortal in song. And now a Vandal hand (the "Interested Member,") in Friday's *Journal* threatens to immolate the precious name on the old altar of exclusion, and substitute the irrelevant misnomer "Mercantile Library Association"—inglor ... From the Grecian fear of Nemesis, the "Interested Member" takes umbrage at the natal name "Young Men's Association." But it is not the first time that we have heard of pseudo patriots syllable the empty air with croaking murmurs about the ingratitude of Republics! This institution was founded and fostered by young men, and not by old men. And now, in the bright morning of its manhood, it is suggested by some one, to make away with the dear name of its youth, because he and a few others are growing old. And is it then indeed a dishonor to grow old? We solemnly enter our protest against the impious innovation of the "Interested Member." Abolishing the time honored initiation fees and dues and substituting perpetual membership at $25 each, is both unfeasible and absurd, and would swamp the institution in insolvency, before the year was over, for how many of our young men, will and can spare $25 at once? No! say we to this suggested change but let the charming hours of Pan go on, as of old, and let the dear old name the "Young Men's Association" be a cenotaph in Thought Land when the young men, the founders are no more! But we hope that the "Interested Member" *il n'a pas invente la poudre!* *D.

SHALL THEY SUFFER.—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and aid Society, ask the attention of contributors to its funds, and the public to the following statement and appeal:

The Society was organized in the early part of November last, under its new charter for the purpose of providing an efficient and practical mode of administering charity and of relieving and preventing want and pauperism. It commenced its operations in the latter part of the month, since which time its subscription and donation list has amounted to $6,325 in money, fuel, clothing, provisions and medicine.

It has provided employment for an average of *fifty men* at fifty cents per day, whose families were found in destitution, and paid for such labor in provisions and fuel. The parties for whom this work has been done, paying back an equivalent, to the Society. In this way it has furnished 3,200 day's work. Since the first of January, 625 families have received aid aside from those who have been furnished employment.

The Committee have exercised great care in the distribution of charities, and do truly believe that their efforts have been more successful and satisfactory, than under any system previously adopted.

The above facts will show how far the directors, with somewhat limited means have been faithful in carrying out the two special designs of the Society: first, in providing work for as many applicants as possible; second, in rendering the charities discriminating and efficient. The means of the Society are nearly exhausted, while the necessity for its action still exists, and the demand for aid, in many cases, as imperative as ever. There are many worthy families which must suffer, unless further assistance can be rendered them. Laborers will be unable to find ready employment for three or four weeks to come. Poor widows with their groups of little children still ask, *of necessity*, for help. Shall we acknowledge the claims of humanity and relieve their wants? We appeal to all who recognize it as a duty to feed the hungry, and warm the freezing, to contribute to our means in money, fuel, clothing or food.

H. WARDNER, *Secretary*.

CLASSICAL PEOPLE, MUSIC AND COMPOSERS.—Whatever may be said in regard to the claims to musical supremacy which one nation seems to possess over the rest, it is nevertheless true that there is no absolute certainty in the matter; and each people, out of its own sphere, is apt to undervalue the musical productions of foreign artists. After all, music is only the reflex of the sentiments and aspirations of a people; those sentiments and aspirations spring from causes and bear the impress of influences which vary within certain limits, and stamp in accordance with certain local principles its practical effusions and musical strains. But it must not be inferred that a rythm which at times may arouse the latent energies of a State, and which owed its power to other causes than mere historical or patriotic reminiscences, can ever produce the same effect beyond its borders, or invariably move or please without the immediate range of its origin and adaptation. It is said that the Homeric bards were not always at liberty to sing the verses of the Odyssey with the intonation which best suited them; and even the pæan of the Lacedæmonians once failed to excite the valor of the allies in a national war. Through some unaccountable mishap, it had lost its beauty and sounded dull!

This diversity among the musical tendencies and productions of different people, does not altogether preclude a certain standard which may be used as a scale. An Italian refuses to yield the palm of music to a German, and in this he is followed by all the Latin races. The latter cling together because there exists among them a natural affinity and unity of aspirations and sentiments; and although a regular attendant of the *Scala* or *Fenice* will never condescend to place on the same line, with Cimarosa or Bellini, even the most renowned compositions of Auber or Halevy, yet he treats the light but brilliant and gay operas of the French composer with a consideration which could not be obtained in Vienna or Berlin.

Now, we are very far indeed from underrating the sublime productions of so many of the German masters. A country which justly boasts of a Beethoven, a Mozart and a Mendelssohn, is entitled to a prominent place in the musical councils of the world, and perhaps to a casting vote. But is it sufficient for a piece of music to bear the stamp of Dresden, or Leipsic; is it enough that it should have met a certain success in presence of an Austrian audience, to be at once heralded as a masterpiece, and repeatedly driven into the ears of all those who take pleasure in attending concerts, on the plea that it must be heard several times before it can be appreciated or understood? Is every German composer necessarily a Gluck or a Weber, and even among these great artists, are there no different styles of music, some pleasing and others less so? Is it a heresy to draw a distinction between certain composers, and express a preference or dislike for their compositions? Is not the first object of a concert to give general satisfaction, to adapt itself to the taste and knowledge of the audience, and if that taste is deficient, to elevate it only by degrees?—There are among the operas and symphonies of the ...

... perhaps sound trite or hackneyed, but how they ... unknown and would please. Those we wish to ... and as for the masterpieces of a later date and ... more limited celebrity, we can afford to wait.

To conclude, we are decidedly in favor of a ... which would lead towards ... in Chicago ... and at a price within the reach of all, ... of a high order, and which might both please and ... Classical music—that is, music universally acknowledged as superior, and, to a certain ... as a standard of harmony and taste ... will condescend to investigate the origin ... ality of an opera before forming an opinion ... gard to its merits or demerits. It is sweet ... dious and touching—a perfect ... throughout; it is intelligible, ... that is enough; whether it be French, Italian or German, we don't care!

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—[illegible]

SPLENDID FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at auction, by Grubb & Gilbert, at their salesroom ... Lake street. [illegible]

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR $500 ONLY.—[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MARKETS, &C.

[illegible]

New York Market—March 15.

FLOUR—[illegible]

New York Stock Market—March 15.

[illegible]

Chicago Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Star of the West brings very little news from California.

The new revolution in Sonora has been baptised in blood. The Governor of that State has issued a proclamation, calling upon the people to exterminate the brothers Gandara and their robber followers. The Gandara party had gained a victory over the Government troops, causing a great disturbance among them.

A letter from the Gadsden Purchase says the Apaches are friendly, and want to form a treaty with the whites.

It is said that the Mormons are about to emigrate to Northern Mexico, via the Colorado Valley.

The great iron steamer built for the exploration of the Colorado was aground 150 miles above Fort Yuma. A light draught boat despatched by Johnson & Co. had ascended as far as the white settlements, 350 miles above Fort Yuma. The river is believed to be navigable for light draught steamers as high as the Rio Virgin.

The California Legislature has transacted no business of interest.

The Sacramento Slave case was decided on the 11th, and the slave was handed over to his claimant. The decision is generally condemned by the press.

The Indians in Tuolumne county are giving some trouble by murdering the whites.

Two telegraph lines are projected to run through the southern part of the State.

The counties of Yuba, Sutter, Yolo and Solano ... a Railroad between Marysville and Benicia.

The small pox was committing some ravages at the U. S. Marine Hospital.

Via Panama, information has been received that the government of Nicaragua has denationalized Walker and his followers. Gen. Lamar, our Minister to Nicaragua, had arrived out, but it appears he had left his credentials behind, and though the government offered to receive him unofficially, he declined accepting the office until he received the documents from home.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Late arrivals from Kansas state that the Anti-Topekaites triumphed in the Free State Convention at Leavenworth, and succeeded in nominating their candidates to the Constitutional Convention. A Douglas Democratic ticket was also nominated.

The election on the 9th passed off quietly.—The number of votes polled is estimated at 8,000 or 10,000.

The enrollment of the militia is still proceeding, notwithstanding the proclamation of Gov. Denver against it.

Babcock, the Anti-Topeka candidate, was elected Mayor of Lawrence by a large majority. Everything quiet at Fort Scott.

XXXVth Congress—First Session.

SENATE—MARCH 15.

Mr. Wade recapitulated the circumstances attending the formation of the Topeka Constitution, contending for its legality; the President, he said, had denounced the framers of this Constitution as rebels,—if so, there were many more such in Kansas. He stood there as their champion, if they were rebels; so were the majority of the House; so was he. Gen. Cass was a traitor for presenting that Constitution to the Senate. It seemed that everybody who could not submit to be trampled on by Border Ruffians are to be denounced as traitors. If this thing is continued, said he, there will be civil war. Mr. Wade also said you can no more force a State into this Union with a Constitution not the choice of its people, than you can force a State out of the Union. Both doctrines are revolutionary and distasteful to the American people. What had been said about an enabling act deceives nobody; he (Wade) would not admit the necessity of an enabling act. The people will settle the matter in three days, if permitted. Say to the people—choose your own Constitution, and in one hour there will be peace. The opposite course will lead, God knows where.

Mr. Mason then spoke. He traced at great length the progressive aggressions on slavery from the revolution till the Dred Scott decision. In alluding to the latter, he quoted Chief Justice Marshall, who once said the greatest curse an angry God could leave to an erring people was a dependent judiciary, and yet, said Mr. Mason, the Senator from New York talks of re-organizing the courts so as to make them sectional and subservient to the fluctuations of political parties.

Mr. Seward replied that he had been engaged in preparing a measure to organize the Supreme and Circuit Courts in such a way as to recognize the representation of the several States so as to secure the better administration of justice, and greater dispatch of business. When matured he would bring it in. It will be conservative in character, and at the same time just. He added that he hoped the principles of the court would be in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and with the principles of humanity and justice.

The debate was continued at great length, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—MARCH 15.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to prevent an unnecessary surplus in the Treasury, and to equalize grants of land among the several States. Referred.

Mr. Gilmer of North Carolina, also asked consent to introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas. Not granted.

Mr. Wright of Ga., introduced a Homestead bill.

Mr. Leiter of Ohio, introduced a bill providing for the election of Postmasters by the people.

Mr. Leiter also introduced a resolution calling on the President to inform the House what members of the thirty-third Congress who voted for the Kansas Nebraska bill, were subsequently appointed to office under the late or present administration.

Mr. Hughes of Indiana, introduced a resolution providing for the discharge of Mr. Wolcott from custody.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., said Mr. Wolcott ought to be turned over to the court for trial.

Mr. Davis of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a bill for the admission of Kansas. Not granted.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill for a Railroad ...

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamship Philadelphia, arrived at this port last night, with dates to the 9th inst. They contain no news of importance.

Later from Nassau mention the arrival at that place on the 23d ult., of a boat containing 11 fugitive slaves from Key West, and intelligence had been received of a large sloop being on the west side of the Great Bahama, having on board 30 fugitives from St. Augustine.

The Bahama Friendly Society had despatched a vessel in search of the sloop, and the Key West negroes had been provided with employment by the inhabitants of Nassau.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall, with San Francisco advices of the 20th, arrived here about one o'clock to-day.

She brings mails, $1,300,000 in specie, and 300 passengers.

The *Star of the West* was connected with the *Jno. L. Stevens* on the Pacific side, which brought to Panama $1,600,000 in freight.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life.

EVANSVILLE, March 15.—The Great Western and Princess came in collision about 3 o'clock Sunday morning opposite Raleigh, Ky., five miles above Shawneetown. Princess sunk in ten minutes in water midway to between cabin floor and hurricane deck. All the cabin passengers, books, furniture and baggage were saved. Three deck hands and one woman and two children, deck passengers, lost.

The Great Western remained alongside the Princess eight hours and took passengers to Shawneetown, and towed up a lighter to assist her.

The barge of the Great Western was sunk by the collision.

Princess lies favorable for raising.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Armstrong, dated Hong Kong, Jan. 14th. He reports everything quiet in Canton, and all along the whole coast to Shanghai. He also says his health is still very feeble and that he shall leave for the United States upon the arrival of Captain Tatnall.

Com. Armstrong had ordered the frigate Minnesota to proceed with Commissioner Reed to Port Macon, for the purpose of giving assistance and protection to American citizens residents there, in case of a conspiracy, or revolt of the Chinese population.

From the Utah Army.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—John Hartnell, Secretary of Utah, arrived here on Saturday night. He left Camp Scott, January 28th. He reports the troops in a comfortable condition, and excellent health. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command.

In view of the serious, if not insurmountable, obstacles presented by the fortifications and canon of the Mormons, it was thought an entrance to the valley would be made by another route a hundred miles longer, but offering no obstructions of any magnitude. Two hundred of the principal men of the Utah Indians had been in the camp, and gave assurance of peaceful intention towards the Americans.

The Cheyennes also desired peace, with the exception of those along the south side of the south pass. Hartnell met with no snow on the route. Grass was expected at an unusually early period.

No mail had reached camp since that of October. The mail of November was met at Green River; that of January at foot of Rocky Ridge; that of February 6 miles beyond Hollow.

Senators Douglas and Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Judge Douglas has been confined to his house for several days, by severe sickness, but will resume his place in the Senate some time this week. He pronounces the reports as to an intention to resign his seat, totally without foundation, and assures his friends that he intends to fight the battle in which he is now engaged; that he will not be driven from his position by the threats or lures of power, nor swerved from the purpose to which his life has been devoted, by inducements proffered from any quarter. He says, that with him it is a matter of principle which he will maintain at all hazards.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator Davis, and the partial loss of his eye-sight is feared by his friends.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

B. B. STILES IS A CANDIDATE FOR Justice of the Peace for the Town of South Chicago, at the coming April election, and respectfully asks the support of his fellow-citizens.

MR. J. BJORMAN: DEAR SIR—WE, the undersigned, citizens of the 4th Ward, ... [illegible] ... the April election. Yours &c. [list of names illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation as Seamstress; has had experience as a first class dress maker. References exchanged. Address R. G., at this office.

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO writing for the Supreme Court, offers his services to such as may have writing of any kind to be done, or books to post. ... For particulars, address ... Tribune Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as a Salesman. Has had three years' experience ... Address ... at this office.

$15000.—THE UNDERSIGNED will loan the sum of $15,000, on first class securities ... R. F. JAMES, Atty. &c., 13 Lasalle st., Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE 35 horse-power Steam Engine, 16 inch bore, ... Apply to SNYDACKER & BROS., 141 West Randolph street.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE, SITUATED AT Belvidere, Ill.—Planing Mill with rotary saw mill ... Inquire at D. EATON & CO'S., ... Lake street, or upon the premises at Belvidere.

MRS. J. M. MOZART'S
Saturday Afternoon
CONCERTS.

MRS. MOZART RESPECTFULLY GIVES notice to the public of Chicago, that she intends to give Grand
Vocal and Instrumental Concerts
every SATURDAY AFTERNOON during the months of April, May, June, September, October, November and December, 1858, at
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The very best talent now available will appear from time to time, among which may now be named the following well known artists:
MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK,
Mrs. Cassie Mattison,
Mr. J. R. Robbins,
Mr. J. M. Mozart.
Others will appear as occasion will permit. [remainder illegible]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1858.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ... [illegible]

Sales by Auction.

GRUBB & GILBERT, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Real Estate Agents, 164 Lake street ... [illegible]

BY GRUBB & GILBERT, 164 LAKE ST. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION ... Chamber Furniture, ... Sofas, French Bureaus, Chairs, Card and Centre Tables, Marble Top Tables ... CHAMBER FURNITURE ... DINING ROOM FURNITURE ... GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers, 164 Lake street.

BY GRUBB & GILBERT. Monday, April 5, at 10 A. M., WE WILL SELL AT THE WAREHOUSE of ... GRIFFIN & CO. ... [list illegible] GRUBB & GILBERT, Auctioneers.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants. ... PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Piano Fortes, and all kinds of merchandise. Auction Sales every day.

JOHN RANKIN, General Auction and Commission Merchant, IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Crockery and Glassware, ... 177 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. (Third Door East of the Briggs House.) Particular attention given to Out-door Sales. Liberal advances made.

Warehouse Sale. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24th, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at my salesroom, No. 177 Randolph street, the following goods from the warehouse of Messrs. Hubbard & Co., unless previously called for and charges paid: [list illegible] JOHN RANKIN.

JENKINS & PARSONS, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION Merchants, No. 29 Dearborn street, ... [illegible]

Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF National Mercantile Colleges, LOCATED AT Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Detroit ... [illegible] BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Albany, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit.

RE-OPENING OF Mirasole's Dancing Academy. S. G. MIRASOLE, IN RETURNING thanks to his friends and patrons, begs leave to announce ... [illegible] Piano and String Music furnished for Parties. For terms, &c., apply at the Academy ... Chicago, Oct. 1, 1857.

Statement of the Condition OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF Buffalo, ON THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1858, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois ... NAME AND LOCATION. CAPITAL. ASSETS. LIABILITIES. [figures illegible] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS ... S. T. ATWATER, Agent.

A CARD. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TOWNSLEY HOUSE, St. Louis ... [illegible] CALVIN TOWNSLEY & CO.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S New Chicago Theatre, ... Proprietor and Manager J. H. McVICKER ... Tuesday Evening, March 16, 1858 ... MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR, ... Virginius, the Roman Father. ... The Midnight Watch. Prices of Admission ...

NORTH'S National Amphitheatre. ... Reduced Prices. ... The Road Terror; OR, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1735. ... GRAND ACT ON HIS SHETLAND PONIES ... PRICES REDUCED ... ALTERED TIME—Doors open at 6½. ...

Announcements.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—W. W. SNOWDON is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for South Chicago, at the coming April election.

BY THE REQUEST OF MANY FRIENDS, ... is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Town of North Chicago, at the coming April election.

DR. JOSEPH WILLARD, BY THE ADVICE of many friends, ... a candidate for ... subject to the decision of a Republican Convention.

COLLECTOR OF WEST CHICAGO.—JOHN C. CROUCH announces himself as a candidate for the office of Collector of West Chicago, subject to the approval of the Republican Convention.

CONSTABLE TOWN SOUTH CHICAGO.—C. T. ... is a candidate for the above office at the April election.

APRIL ELECTION.—J. A. HOISINGTON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for the town of South Chicago, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SOUTH CHICAGO.—E. H. ... is a candidate for Justice of the Peace ... subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

TOWN COLLECTOR NORTH CHICAGO.—At the solicitation of many friends, ... is a candidate for Town Collector of North Chicago.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—THE UNDERSIGNED is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for the Town of North Chicago, ... ALBERT SANDERSON.

Physicians, &c.

DR. R. C. HAMILL. HAVING RETURNED FROM SPENDING the winter South, will be found at his residence, 335 Wabash Avenue, ...

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS.—OFFICE NO. 58 WEST RANDOLPH street, Chicago, Ill. ... CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

BOSTON ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION, for the treatment of Club Feet, Curvature of the Spine and other deformities of the frame. ... Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.—DR. ALLPORT has removed his office ...

FRENCH DENTAL SURGEON. DOCTOR HENRI DORION OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Chicago, ... No. 129 Lake street.

EYE AND EAR. DR. POLLOK, OCCULIST AND AURIST, continues to receive patients at his office, ... OFFICE, 51 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Opposite Court House.

REMOVAL.—L. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., has removed his office to No. ... Lake street, ...

CHICAGO Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore, 168 Clark Street. THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER, AT WHOLEsale and retail, a complete assortment of Medicines, Books, Cases, and all other articles required in the Homoeopathic practice. ... COWELL & HALSEY.

CHANCERY NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, 1858. Phillip Taylor vs. Mary E. Taylor—In Chancery. AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Mary E. Taylor, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court ... [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. A. GARRISON, Comp'ts Sol'r.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 238 Randolph Street, Chicago. Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in Saddlery Hardware, BENT STOCK, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Varnishes, Webbings, Horse Collars, &c. P. HAYDEN, New York. P. WILSON, ... WILLIAM T. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER BELTING & PACKING, ... JNO. B. IDESON & Co., ...

MATTSON'S ELASTIC SYRINGES.—New styles of ... J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS—ANTIDOTE for Fever and Ague—to be had wholesale of SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 145 Lake street.

A MEE, ENGLAND, BY THE BBL. AT ...

DAILY TRIBUNE.
No. 51 CLARK STREET.
CITY OF CHICAGO.
Tuesday Morning..........March 16, 1858.

Investigation Suppressed.

We have before announced to our readers that the work of the Committee of the House, appointed in accordance with Mr. Harris' resolution, to which was referred the Lecompton Constitution, would seriously disappoint public expectation, and that the majority of the Committee would resolve themselves into a gang of journeymen white-washers, who would, instead of inquiring into the fraud and usurpation which have attended the formation of that instrument, not only cover up and deny these frauds, but commend and endorse their perpetrators. In this we are not mistaken. By Mr. Harris' report, it will be seen how investigation has been stifled and how each avenue which promised to lead to the truth has been closed. The majority either defeated or laid on the table every resolution asking for the opening up of the subject in its beginning, and contented themselves with the results declared in documents which are themselves a part of the fraud and the result of the usurpation! This, inasmuch as it defeats the purposes of the inquiry and endorses as men of truth the forgers and murderers who have played out their high-handed measures in Kansas, is monstrous. The House knew of the existence of these documents when the inquiry was put on foot. If the results of the Territorial elections, the footings of the census returns, the act of the felon Legislature providing for a Constitutional Convention, and the text of the Lecompton iniquity, were all that were wanted, the House never would have appointed a committee of thirteen to procure them. They were in the proper pigeon-holes in the proper Department, and a resolution would have called them forth. No, it was intended by those who voted for Harris' resolution to go behind these false and fraudulent records of Border Ruffianism and to inquire into their worth as evidence in the great case now pending. The language of the resolution is explicit and comprehensive; under it the most minute and searching investigation could have been made into every fact important from its connection with the case in hand. Such investigation was intended; or the whole thing was a farce from the beginning. The purposes of the House have been defeated. The same infernal policy that dictated the repeal of the Missouri restriction upon a fraudulent pretence; that invaded Kansas with armed hordes, and trod out the rights of her people, that heaped lie upon lie, fraud upon fraud, wrong upon wrong, and outrage upon outrage, until fraud, lie, wrong and outrage have culminated in the Lecompton Constitution, is still pursued. It is the rule of Buchanan as it was of Pierce; and until the American people can muster the courage and honesty to defeat it by moral weapons if possible, or by the bayonet and sword if necessary, it will continue to grind and oppress.

Laboring Men but Mud Sills.

GOV. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, in his recent speech in Congress, declares that,

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life—that is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement and civilization. It constitutes the very mud-sill of society and political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air as to build either the one or the other except on the mud-sills. Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. A race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose and call them slaves. [illegible] ... that our slaves are hired for life and well compensated. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated."

This noted [illegible] himself the use of "mud sill," would convey the idea that no portion of the white people of the South perform the "drudgery of life," that negro slaves do all the work, all "the mean duties of the social system," as this aristocrat calls honest labor. But such is not the fact. The population of the South is eleven millions. It is divided into three classes, viz: Slave-holders, slaves, and "poor white trash." The relative number of each stands as follows:

1st. Slave-holding families, 350,000, and reckoning 5½ persons to a family, making 2,000,000 whites depending on slave labor for support.

2d. Slaves. These number 3,200,000, all told, old and young.

3d. White families owning no slaves, 1,000,000, and counting 5½ persons to a family, there are 5,500,000 white persons in the Slave States who are dependent on the toil of their own hands for subsistence.

But our estimate is too liberal for the "privileged class." The census of 1850 shows that 50,000 families owned but one slave each, and 50,000 more owned only from two to three each. This class of slave-holders are obliged to perform most of their own "mean drudgery," for surely a whole white family could not live on the labor of one decayed negro.

Thus it appears that, three-fourths of the whites of the South, are entirely dependent on their own hands for what they eat, drink and wear, and only one family out of four enjoys the luxury of consuming the bread grown by slaves. Why does GOV. HAMMOND keep in the back ground, out of sight, this million of white families, whom the slaves contemptuously call the "poor white trash?" These people are their own negroes, and besides owning no slaves, they are ignorant, degraded, and wretched. They are scarcely equal in morals, manners or intelligence to the lowest class of Irish emigrants that seek our shores to dig and shovel for a living. And in no portion of the whole "Sunny South" are the non-slave-holding whites in a more hopeless, helpless and besotted condition than in South Carolina, as we learn from Gov. HAMMOND's report to the Legislature of that State, made a few years ago. But the slaves do the meanness and drudgeries of life in the South, says the Palmetto Aristocrat. What drudgeries does he refer to? Why, tilling the soil? In the Northern or Free States, there are more than two millions of families, numbering at least twelve millions of people, whose avocation is farming. And taken as a whole they are independent, wealthy, intelligent, and happy. They are the yeomanry of the land—the back-bone of the nation, either in peace or war. They own enough property to buy out all the plantations in the South, with their gangs of slaves on them. As a class they are far better educated than the slave holders themselves; they are more refined, moral, and honest; they are self-reliant, self-supporting, brave, generous and free. It is this mighty mass of men—the finest specimens of the human race in the attributes of mind and manhood, whom the supercilious Carolina negro driver denominates the mud sills of society—white slaves living precariously by mean drudgery!

SINGULAR STORY.—The New York papers have contained long accounts of the discovery of a defalcation of $145,000 in the Union Bank of that city. The *Journal of Commerce* has the following remarkable statement in connection with the robbery:

"The ledger of the bank shows a deficiency of about $145,000, but most of this must have been abstracted many years ago. Brotherson's wife converses freely in regard to it, and stated to a lawyer who called upon her, that some years ago, previous to their marriage, B. told her that there was a defalcation in the Union Bank of $100,000, and asked her if she would marry him knowing this fact! She consented, and has faithfully kept his secret, but she says that it has worried him night and day, and that he has repeatedly resolved to make a confession to the President, but could not raise sufficient courage."

The Madison (Wis.) *Patriot* says that Mr. E. A. Calkins, one of the editors of the *Argus*, will get the Post Office in that city.—He succeeds the Lecompton [illegible]

The Lecompton Fraud.

INVESTIGATION SUPPRESSED!!

Abstract of the Minority Report.

The New York *Tribune* publishes at length a report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Special Committee appointed under his own resolution, which embodies the journal of proceedings from the first, down to the last, meeting of the Committee. It will be seen by what follows that the desire to suppress investigation, not to elicit the truth, was the object of the majority.

Mr. Harris says that he and his friends thought it pertinent and essential to the objects of investigation to inquire into,

1. The population of the Territory.
2. The disposition of the people thereof toward the Government of the United States.
3. Whether, as charged by the President, the people of Kansas are in rebellion against the Government under which they live.
4. Whether the alleged vote, on the sense of the people for and against a Constitution, was taken under such laws and in such manner as to entitle it to be considered as the sense of the people.
5. Whether the paper purporting to be the "Constitution of the State of Kansas" was made by the people over whom it is designed to act, and embodies their will, fairly and legally expressed.
6. Whether the elections which have been held in connection with the formation of said Constitution, both before and since its adoption by the Convention, were so taken, conducted and returned as to give effect to the popular will, and what that will was and is.
7. How far the results of the election on the 4th of January, when they voted for said Constitution and for State officers, is indicative of the will of the people of Kansas either as to the propriety of the admission of said State into the Union, or as showing whether the said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas; and hence an inquiry whether the returns of said election as published are true or false. And as a further reason for such inquiry, that, as said Constitution provides no mode of correcting frauds, or contesting elections, how far Congress might, by the admission of said State, commit itself to the indorsement and confirmation of frauds, and to fastening upon a people a government and Constitution against its will.
8. Whether certain protests and resolves said to have been passed by the Territorial Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution ought not to be obtained and considered as indicating the will of the people in that regard.

In pursuance of the policy marked out above, at the meeting of Feb. 15th, Mr. Adrian introduced the following:

Resolved, That there be procured with all possible dispatch from the Department of State, or from the Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, copies of the returns and votes cast for and against a Convention at an election held in the Territory of Kansas in October, 1856;

Also, copies of the census and registration of voters in the Territory of Kansas under the provision of the act of said Legislature, passed February, 1857, providing for the election of delegates and assembling a Convention to frame a Constitution;

Also, copies of the returns of an election held in said Territory on the 21st of December, 1857, under the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, upon the question of "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery;"

Also, copies of the returns of an election held in the Territory of Kansas on the 4th day of January, 1858, under the authority of a law passed by the Legislature of said Territory submitting the Constitution framed by the Lecompton Convention, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection;

Also, a copy of said law.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to procure from the acting Governor of Kansas, and from the State Department at Washington, copies of returns of the election held in said Territory on the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th day of January, 1858, under the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, for Governor and other State officers, and for members of the Legislature, specifying the name of each officer to whom a certificate of election has been awarded, and the number of votes cast and counted for each candidate, and distinguishing between the votes returned within the time and in the mode prescribed in said schedule, and those returned subsequently and in the other modes, and stating whether, at either of said elections, any return of votes was rejected in consequence of not having been returned in time, or to the right officer, or in proper form, or for any other cause, stating specifically for what cause.

Mr. Stephens moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Adrian by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting as follows:

That the Chairman of this Committee, after inquiry made at the State Department and the Interior Department for the same, report to this Committee at its next meeting copies of the following papers, or such as he can obtain, and in case he cannot get copies of the whole of the same, that he report those that he can procure copies of, to wit:

Copies of the law under which the Convention assembled at Lecompton and under which the Constitution then formed was organized; also, the returns of the election or vote on said Constitution on the 21st of December last; also, copies of the law, if any, by which the sense of the people of Kansas on the question of the propriety of their applying for admission as a State in the Union was authorized to be taken, and the vote thereon;

Also, copies of the registration of voters for the election of Delegates to said Convention, as well as the apportionment of Delegates to the same.

It would seem to an unprejudiced man that the range of inquiry here entered upon was not a whit too wide, and that the facts which would be elicited are those necessary to the just settlement of the controversy; but not so thought the majority. The question on the amendment was taken and the amendment adopted—every Lecomptonite voting Aye, and the Republicans and Douglas men uniting in an unanimous No.

But not discouraged, Mr. Adrian tried again, this time limiting his inquiry to a single election in which a great fraud is alleged. He moved the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee procure copies of the returns of the election held in the Territory of Kansas on the 4th day of January, 1858, under the authority of a law passed by the Legislature of said Territory, submitting the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection, and a copy of the law under which such election was held.

This was laid on the table by the same vote that adopted Stephens' amendment. The reader will search through it in vain for anything not pertinent to the matter in hand.

At the same meeting Mr. Walbridge moved that the following be adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee inquire into the validity of the law providing for a Constitutional Convention in the Territory of Kansas, and under which members of the Convention were elected.

This was laid on the table promptly; but why? Has the validity of a law nothing to do with the validity and binding force of what is done under its sanction? The action of the majority explains their answer to the question.

On the 17th, having previously applied in vain to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Interior for documentary evidence, Mr. Morrill made another attempt to carry out the instructions of the House, and get at all the facts necessary for the Committee to know. He moved this resolution:

Resolved, That in order to comply with the order of the House under which this Committee was organized, which required that we should inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said Lecompton Constitution, and the laws under which the same was originated; and also whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas, the Chairman be authorized to have summoned to appear before the Committee the following named persons, viz: Gov. R. J. Walker, Gen. John Calhoun, the Hon. F. P. Stanton, and John D. Henderson, to testify to all such facts as they have knowledge of, and to produce all such documents, papers, notes and returns as have any relation to the election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, or to any election subsequently held in the Territory of Kansas.

This showed the fate of Mr. Adrian's efforts; the majority would not entertain it for a moment. They did not want the "facts." But Mr. Adrian again returned to the charge, and, during the sitting on that day, introduced, one at a time, the following:

Resolved, That the census of Kansas, taken under the act of the Territorial Legislature of Feb. 19, 1857, is a fact connected with the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, into which this Committee, by resolution of their appointment, are directed to inquire, and that they will therefore inquire into the same.

Resolved, That the legality of the election of the delegates to the Convention which formed the Lecompton Constitution, into which this Committee, by the resolution of their appointment, are directed to make inquiry, and that they will therefore inquire into the same.

Resolved, That the names of the delegates elected to the Lecompton Convention, and the number of votes cast for each, are facts connected with the formation of said Lecompton Constitution, into which this Committee, by the resolution appointing it, are directed to inquire, and the Committee will therefore inquire into the same.

Resolved, That it is an important fact having relation to the propriety of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, whether or not a large part of the people of Kansas have been in rebellion against the Government, and such a fact as this Committee are required by the resolution of the House directing said Committee to inquire into, and the Committee will therefore inquire into the alleged fact.

Every one of these was defeated by the invincible vote, 8 to 7. The majority prove that neither the irregularities in the taking of the census, the legality of the election of delegates to the Convention, or the votes received by [illegible] hand; and prove also that the Presidential allegation that there is rebellion in Kansas is false.

On the 24th, Mr. Morrill submitted the following:

Whereas, It appears by the Annual Message of the President, that instructions were sent to Gov. Walker, dated the 28th of March last, and no instructions of that date appear in the documents hitherto transmitted;

Whereas, Gov. Walker declared in his address to the people of Kansas, dated Sept. 15, 1857, as follows: "I should have greatly preferred, as expressed in my letter of acceptance of the office of Governor of this Territory, never to have been required to call out the troops, even as a precautionary measure," and no such letter appears in the documents hitherto transmitted;

Whereas, Gov. Walker, in his letter to Mr. Cass, dated July 15, 1857, says: "In view of my official letter of the 2d of June, 1857, and of the conditions upon which I agreed, with great reluctance, to accept the position of Governor of this Territory, namely, that Gen. Harney, in whom I had great confidence, and who was well known to the people of Kansas and greatly respected by them, should be ordered from Florida, put in special command in Kansas with a large body of troops, and especially dragoons and a battery, and retained there, subject to my directions for military operations, if necessary, until the danger was over, and in the absence of which I never would have accepted this office," &c., and no such letter containing these "conditions" appears in the documents hitherto transmitted;

Whereas, In the letter of Gov. Walker, dated Dec. 15, 1857, it is stated as follows: "I accepted, however, on the express condition that I should advocate the submission of the Constitution to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection. These views were clearly understood by the President and all his Cabinet. They were distinctly set forth in the letter of acceptance of this office of the 28th of March last," and no such letter appears in the documents hitherto transmitted; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to procure of the President of the United States copies of all letters and instructions in any manner referred to in the foregoing preamble, together with any replies thereto or indorsements thereon, at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the preamble and resolutions upon the table, and the question being taken by Yeas and Nays, was decided in the negative.

Mr. Walbridge, on the same day, offered this preamble with the resolution attached:

Whereas, The Territorial Legislature of Kansas appointed a Commission to investigate certain frauds said to have been perpetrated in the elections held in said Territory on the 21st of October and the 4th of January last, and in the returns of said elections, and whereas, said Commission are understood to have made such investigation, and to have examined many returns in relation thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby instructed to procure an authenticated and duly certified copy of all the testimony taken before said Commission in relation to such frauds.

Voted down.

Mr. Wade, also on the 24th, summed up the allegations of fraud current in all the newspapers of the country, and repeated now in every Anti-Lecompton speech, in a resolution which he offered.

Whereas, The House of Representatives, by ordering the appointment of the Committee, has assumed that Congress is clothed with the power prior to giving its assent to the admission into the Union of a new State, organized out of the territory of the United States, without an enabling act of Congress authorizing such State organization, to inquire into and ascertain all facts affecting the justice, good faith, and legality of such application, and especially to ascertain whether such Constitution was formed, and such application made with the consent of a majority of the bona fide residents, being legal voters of such Territory at the time of the organization and application for admission into the Union of such State Government. And the said House did further determine that Congress is not estopped by any legal forms whatsoever under which such frauds may be attempted to be concealed, from examining into the same, and for good cause treating the same as absolutely null and void; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Committee to proceed forthwith to obtain all such evidence, either oral or documentary, which may be obtained, tending to prove:

First: Fraud in dividing the said Territory of Kansas into election districts preparatory to the election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and such of the Territorial elections subsequently held in said Territory down to and including the election of Jan. 4, 1858, whether held for Territorial purposes or State and Federal officers, under said Lecompton Constitution.

Second: Fraud in the registration of illegal or the omission to register the legal voters of said Territory, or of any election districts or precincts of the same, preparatory to each and all of the elections above specified.

Third: Frauds at such elections, or any or either of them, by receiving illegal or by the exclusion of legal votes.

Fourth: Frauds in the returns of said election, or any or either of them, by returning the names of fictitious voters and the erasure or non registering the names of legal voters, or the destruction or withholding of the poll-book of said elections, or any or either of them, in any of the election districts or precincts in said Territory.

Fifth: Frauds in taking the census of said Territory, or any part thereof, whereby illegal or fictitious voters were enumerated in, and the legal residents of said Territory excluded from said enumeration.

Sixth: Frauds or forgeries in the returns and certificates of the returns of such elections, or any or either of them, or at any election district or voting precinct in said Territory, at such elections or any or either of them.

Seventh: Such frauds or illegal violence in said Territory, or any voting precinct thereof, whereby the legal voters, or any portion of them, in such precinct or precincts were reasonably deterred from attempting to exercise their right of voting at such elections or any of them.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee be and is hereby directed to take immediate measures to procure the production before the Committee of any document or documents in the archives of the Executive Government at Washington, and also in the possession of the Acting Governor, Secretary, or other officer of the Executive Government of the Territory of Kansas, or of any subordinate officer or officers having in his or their possession such document or documents containing evidence pertinent to the proof or disproof of the facts aforesaid; and also to procure the attendance of such witnesses as may be able to give oral testimony pertinent to the same.

Here are allegations which, if proven, would have driven the Lecompton Constitution out of Congress; but the majority at once stifled inquiry. The resolutions were laid on the table.

One more attempt was made by Mr. Adrian, as follows:

Resolved, That the election held in the Territory of Kansas on the 4th of January last, submitting the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of approval or rejection by the people of said Territory, in pursuance of the act of the Territorial Legislature, approved by Gov. Denver on the 17th December, 1857, at which it appears, by the proclamation of said Governor, that there was a majority of more than 10,000 legal votes in said Territory against said Constitution, is an important fact, as indicating whether or not said Constitution "is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas," into which fact this Committee, by the resolution creating it, was directed to inquire, and the Committee will therefore inquire into the same.

Resolved, That as the House of Representatives have instructed this Committee to inquire into the propriety of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, it is, in the opinion of this Committee, not in accordance with propriety to recognize the said Constitution in admitting said State against the aforesaid will of a large majority of the inhabitants thereof, and as such fact has been charged by the joint resolution of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, this Committee will inquire into the same in accordance with the instructions of the House of Representatives.

These, like all the resolutions which had preceded them, were defeated; and the minority of the Committee being now convinced that white-washing, not investigation of the alleged frauds and irregularities, was the object of the majority, gave up, having no power to elicit the truth. They make such report to the House.

Hurry-Scurry Sketches.

DUBUQUE, March 14, 1858.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—One of your most enthusiastic admirers has strayed away from the city of fast hotels and Republican proclivities, and turned incontinently up among the rampant Wild Cats and deserted domicils of Dubuque! Oh!

"[illegible]"

as the dernal Latin poet says. What a currency is here; from the demure little [illegible] of the Town Harbor, valued at 80 cents, and the full grown tabby of the Upper Harbor, valued at 60 cents, to the swearing, daring, old Toms of the Pacific R. R., and the corporation of Dubuque, not bringing in the market at any time more than 40 cents. I must tell you of a sharp bit of financiering transacted here by one of our Chicago boys, that was somewhat of an eye-opener to the unsophisticated acceptors of the untamed felines; it was as follows: Mr. B—, of Chicago, having some time or other been unduly elated, perhaps by the favorable result of some corner lot speculation, most injudiciously determined, in the effervescence of his enthusiasm for Western real estate, to make an investment in the town lots of Dubuque, then indeed, somewhat promising.

[illegible verse]

sang a Connecticut "pole," when his speculations in real estate had eaten up his last "red." So with Mr. B—. The property he had purchased could not have been sold two weeks ago for as much as the first payment he made on it, and yet he had two thousand dollars more to pay upon it, which payment was rapidly maturing. Upon casting about him for means to liquidate his rapidly ripening liability, he made the painful discovery that his available means, all told, was one thousand dollars, which in the times of general panic he had converted into gold. Here was a nice dilemma for a man of straight forward business habits, accustomed to pay up promptly. Two thousand dollars [illegible]

"Well," said Mr. B— to himself, "that must answer; can't borrow to pay old scores with in these times; must make a thousand out of a thousand somehow." So he took his gold and started for Dubuque.

When he arrived he learned that the parties holding the claim against him would take any of the wild cat stuff at 60 cents on the dollar. So forthwith commenced operations.

First he sold his gold for Illinois currency at three per cent premium, giving him $1,030 to operate with. His next move was to buy up Lower Harbor notes for 80 cents, thus giving him $1,287 to continue his operations with. He then began to Bull down the Upper Harbor currency and Bear up the Lower, until the latter would purchase the former at 60 cents discount. After making this transfer he found himself in possession of $1750.40. Then came a similar operation upon City scrip, which he purchased at 40 cents on the dollar, paying his Upper Harbor for it, at a discount of 10 per cent., when which operation was concluded he had on hand $2143.51! He then went and paid this City scrip over to his creditor at 10 per cent. discount leaving himself a balance of $49 of scrip, for which he gladly took $25 of Illinois currency, and came home, quite satisfied that untamed pussies might be used to advantage when one understood the nature of the animal.

But, seriously, the lack of a sound currency has been productive of the most disastrous results in this ambitious little city, and many a poor fellow that came here with plenty of money and glorious anticipations, has gone away penniless and dejected. The Julien House, once so crowded at this time of year that your humble servant had to sleep upon a straw mattress in the parlor, now presents a beggarly account of empty chairs at meal time. Alone, solitary and alone the waiter treads his slippered round silently attending to the beckonings of the one or two guests huddled together at one end of the long table. The reading room, the saloon and the barber shop attached to the establishment, once the scene of jostling, noisy crowds, seem also permeated with the same spirit of desolation. When the gong hangs out its ear-splitting music no rattling of chairs hastily quitted, no clattering of feet through the hall and up the stairs, proclaim a hungry, impatient crowd rushing to its fodder. Alas!

"[illegible]
[illegible]
Hard times! hard times!! seem written on the wall."

Many of the families here, finding that the times were grievous, determined upon clubbing together, so as to make the cost of living as small as possible. To that end they besought Mr. J. H. Russel, for some time a resident of Galena, and a man eminently calculated to please, to anticipate the opening of a large new hotel, called the Grafort House, which is to be thrown open on the 1st of May next to the public generally. Mr. R. kindly consented, and the families furnished such rooms as they desired, and it was found that a sum of about four dollars from each individual would be sufficient to keep up with the expenses, so the price of board per week was fixed at this rate, and some forty or fifty families are thus living much cheaper and in better style than they could have done in any other manner.

The political campaign has just opened here. Both parties are confident, the Republicans in the strength of their principles, and the Democrats in the strength of their whiskey.

The next you will hear from me will probably be from Up River. M. C.

A Question Answered.

HON. WM. H. POWELL,

DEAR SIR: A difference of opinion exists in respect to the per cent. a Township Collector is entitled to for collecting District Taxes. Some of our Township Collectors claim that they are entitled to 3 per cent. upon all District Taxes, and 2 per cent. upon the 2 mill School Tax. Will you please inform us how it is, and much oblige.

Yours truly,
JOHN REAM, Township Treasurer.
LELAND, P. O., Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March [illegible], 1858.

SIR:—Township Collectors are only entitled to 2 per cent. upon all School Taxes collected by them.

Your ob't. servant,
WM. H. POWELL, Sup't. Pub. Inst'n.
JOHN REAM, Esq., Leland, Ill.

Florence Nightingale before the Army Medical Reform Commission.

A Royal Commission, presided over by Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, has recently been engaged in investigating the sanitary condition of the British Army, and among the witnesses whose testimony has been deemed necessary to the completeness of the inquiry has been Miss Florence Nightingale.

We learn from this lady's evidence that she has devoted her attention to the organization of hospitals for thirteen years, during which time she has visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburg and Dublin; many county infirmaries, and some of the military and naval hospitals in England; all the hospitals in Paris, where she studied with the Sisters of Charity; the institution of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine, where she was twice in training as a nurse.

She goes on to state that there was, in the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, a mortality among the troops of 60 per cent. per annum from disease alone—a rate which exceeds that of the great plague of London, and a higher ratio than the mortality in cholera to the attacks; and that, during the last six months, the mortality among the sick was not much more than among the healthy Guards at home, and during the last five months two-thirds only of what it was at home. She attributes this great change for the better to the improvements carried out by the Sanitary Commission. She states that she had the best opportunities for observing the condition of the soldier when he entered the hospitals; while he was an inmate of them; when he died, and was borne to the cemeteries; when he was sent home an invalid, and when he rejoined the army. In one sentence, indeed, the world may read her devotion to her mission of Army Medical and Sanitary Reform. "I was never out of the hospitals," she says. "Never out of the hospitals, night or day!" Who can imagine the horrors of those long dreary nights of anxious misery, a glimpse of which would have been enough to some delicate organizations to have produced a perpetual nightmare of horrors for ever after.

What was the condition of those hospitals on the Bosphorus, in which Miss Nightingale for so long a period passed her days and nights, may be guessed when we find her stating that though well acquainted with the dwellings of the worst parts of most of the great cities of Europe, she had never been in any atmosphere which could be compared with that of the wards. The space for each patient was only one-fourth of what it ought to have been, and the only means of ventilation was by the windows, which the Inspector-General was afraid to open, lest the wards, being very insufficiently heated, the men should catch cold. The ground about the hospitals was always wet, from want of drainage; the sewers were untrapped, and filled the air with noxious effluvia; dead dogs strewed the ground, and a dead horse laid in the aqueduct for several weeks. The floors were so rotten that, though encrusted with dirt, they could not be washed, on account of their retention of damp being prejudicial to the patients. The walls and ceilings were saturated with organic matter, and rats and vermin swarmed everywhere. Furniture and utensils of all kinds were lamentably deficient; the only candlestick was that make-shift of the poorest of the poor, a bottle! Miss Nightingale's complaints on this head only elicited the information that such things were provided by the barrack department. Now, at Scutari there was no barrack department, and even the soldiers had been left behind; so the lady applied to the Purveyor-General, who replied that he had no authority to purvey the things required, which appears to have been the fact.

Miss Nightingale is of opinion that female nursing might be introduced in general military hospitals, both at home and in the field, if only women of the efficiency, responsibility and character of head nurses in civil hospitals were appointed.

MAJORS & RUSSEL'S UTAH SUPPLIES.—A late St. Joseph paper states that on Thursday, the 4th, Mr. Majors, of the firm of Majors & Russel, passed through that city, and informed the citizens that he has selected Nebraska City, K. T., as the point from which he has determined to start his train for the transportation of Government freight to Utah.

He says that his firm will start from that point from eight hundred to one thousand wagons. They will require from six to eight thousand yoke of oxen, and will engage the services of about twelve hundred men, for which they will pay $25 per month, out and back.

The price which he proposes to give for oxen is seventy-five dollars per yoke, which in view of the recent state of the money market, is certainly a fair remuneration. They will require the stock to be delivered at Nebraska City, of the time of which due notice will be given through agents or the press. It is probable that Messrs. Majors & Russel will ask sixty, ninety, and one hundred and twenty days on their purchase of stock.

The trains will commence moving at the earliest practicable moment, certainly not later than the 1st of April.—*Missouri Democrat.*

FIGHT IN KANSAS—TWO MEN KILLED.—The Lecompton *Democrat*, of the 25th ult., learns that a drunken fight came off at Port William, Kansas Territory, the Saturday previous, in which two men were killed, and two others wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Taking of Canton—Subjugation of the City to British Rule—Capture of Yeh, &c.

[From the Overland Friend of China, of Jan. 15.]

The [illegible] announced briefly the capture of Canton. The following is a summary of events on the subsequent days:

DEC. 29.—Bombardment continued through the night until the hour of 9 A. M. General escalade earlier than intended; not half the scaling ladders being up in time. Determined stand of the Tartar troops; charge and rout of them by the naval brigade [illegible]. Retreat of the braves [illegible] the vicinity of Gough's and the other forts on the heights, when they saw the five-story pagoda in our possession. Capture of the Fort and Temple on Magazine Hill. Establishment there of head-quarters.

DEC. 30.—Circumvallation of the walls of the old City by a strong party, headed by the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Seymour, the French Admiral, and General Van Straubenzee; submission of the people and their evacuation of the city.

DEC. 31.—Engaged in quartering the troops, and in landing provisions for permanent occupation.

JAN. 1.—Grand procession to head-quarters of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England.

JAN. 2.—Commencement of wet weather. Garrison occupied in securing themselves from its bad effects.

JAN. 3.—Second day of rest.

JAN. 4.—Continued rain.

JAN. 5.—Grand coup capture of the Viceroy Yeh, at the quarters of the Lieutenant-General of the Tartar troops, Pehquie, Governor of the city, of his own palace, adjacent, and of £65,000 sterling, in dollars and ingots of silver, in the imperial treasury. Removal of Yeh as prisoner to her Majesty's steamer Inflexible, on board of which vessel at the Bogue, he still remains, contented and cheerful, being engaged throughout the day generally in conversation, on French subjects, with Mr. Alabaster, or the interpreter attached to the suite of the fallen magnate.

JAN. 6.—Time afforded to Pehquie and the Tartar General to consider the terms offered them by the British and French, viz: The issuing of a proclamation to the people, in which it is stated that they now rule the province under the protectorate city's captors.

JAN. 7.—Installation of Pehquie as the re-installed Governor of the city; exercising, also, the powers of the deposed Viceroy. Addresses on the occasion by the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, both being to the effect of advising the newly installed officer to eschew all treachery or underhand proceedings, warning him of the consequences of doing so, and announcing that the protectorate would be continued until satisfactory terms had been made with the Government of Pekin. Pehquie replied that he understood his position, and would act with fidelity.

JAN. 8.—The Commissioners, viz: Colonel Holloway, M. le Capitaine de Cheucz, and Mr. Harry Parkes, charged with the supervision of the Government, took up their quarters with a strong guard at the palace of the Governor, and proceeded to the work on which they have since been engaged, viz: the issuing of proclamations to the surrounding country, inviting people to return, assuring them of protection to their persons and property.

From the 8th to the 15th, everything has proceeded with the greatest smoothness, and there appears to be a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and the resumption of trade within the next week. In all the quarters of the city the people have established signs of submission to our rule, and an apparent relief from the incubus under which they have so long labored. It was expected that the east gate, the main artery of the old city, would be open to-day.

INSTALLATION OF THE COMMISSION.

[From the Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

Yeh being safely caged in the Inflexible, and the authorities of the city being prisoners, the Plenipotentiaries being afraid that the city would be sacked by the populace, it was resolved therefore to formally reinstate Pehquie in his palace, and to assist him with a council of three, composed of two English officers and one French officer. Pehquie, the former Lieutenant Governor, is now Governor of Canton, and the Tartar General the Lieutenant-Governor. The ceremony of installation took place Jan. 9. At mid-day large bodies of French and English troops defiled into the city. The residence of the Chinese Governors was strongly garrisoned; the Plenipotentiaries and their suites and the naval and military commanders assembled in the hall of audience. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were seated on a sort of dais, the naval and military commanders were seated on chairs at a right angle with the dais, and opposite those chairs were others left vacant for the Chinese. A throng of English and French officers, a band and colors filled up the hall. There were only three Chinamen spectators present. When Pehquie came in, the Plenipotentiaries advanced and received him, resuming their seats on the dais, and moved for him to take those assigned for him. Pehquie demurred, and caused a scene which lasted some minutes. Lord Elgin at last yielded, and made way for the Chinaman next to him. With great satisfaction the mandarins enjoyed the victory granted to their pertinacity, and sat on seats of honor, taking preference of the English and French Admirals and the British Generals.

EXAMINATION OF YEH.

If he had six headmen in his train, and if we all stood kidnapped men before him, he could not hold his head more haughtily. It is a huge, sensual, flat face. The profile is nearly straight from the eyebrow to the chin. He wears his mandarin cap, his red button, and his peacock's tail, but in other respects has the ordinary quilted blue tunic and loose breeches, the universal winter wear of this part of China. He seats himself in an arm-chair, and some inferior mandarins, who have pressed in after him, stand round and make him a little court. The officers who fill the room are passing to and fro upon their duties, and of course refrain from staring at him. Yet no one can look upon that face without feeling that he is in the presence of an extraordinary man. There is a ferocity about that restless, roving eye, which almost makes you shrink from it. It is the expression of a fierce and angry, but not courageous animal. While the long nails of his dirty fingers are trembling against the table, and his eyes are ranging into every part of the room, in search of every face, his pose of dignity is too palpably simulated to inspire respect, even if you could forget his deeds. But no one can look upon him with contempt.

The two Admirals and the Generals now arrive, and, after some salutations, which were naturally more embarrassing to the captors than the captive, the English Admiral inquired whether Mr. Cooper, Sen., was still living. You will recollect the circumstances under which this gentleman was kidnapped. Yeh burst forth into a loud laugh, which sounded to every one present as though he were recollecting and enjoying the recollections of this poor man's sufferings. When he had finished his cachinnations, he replied, "I can't recollect about this man, but I will make inquiries to-morrow, and if he can be found, you shall have him."

The disgust was at that moment so great, for many in the room had known and esteemed poor Cooper, that if the audience could have decided the matter, Yeh would have been taken out and hanged.

He was told that his answer was not courteous, and he replied that it was, at any rate, the only answer he should give.

After some further conversation, Yeh was sent on board the ships.

CAPTURE OF THE TREASURY.

For six days the western gate had been open, and exit had been denied to neither men, nor goods, nor treasures. Surely there could be nothing left to reward the captors. How can we strain our minds to comprehend the stolid, stupid confidence of these Chinese officials?—The treasury was full of silver—as full, probably, as it ever was. As many as fifty-two boxes, which a man could not singly lift, were found, and sixty-eight packets of solid ingots. There was also a store-house of the most costly Mandarin fur dresses, lined with sables and rare furs, and there was a room full of copper cash. Now a strange scene occurred. The instructions were to bring away any bullion, but to touch nothing else. These orders were obeyed with a strange and self-denying fidelity. The soldiers and officers with difficulty turned their eyes away from the rich dresses. But how to remove the heavy load of bullion. Crowds had assembled in front, and a happy thought occurred to one of the officers—"A dollar's worth of cash to every Coolie who will help to carry the silver to the English camp." In a moment the crowd dispersed in search of their bamboo poles and in another moment there were a thousand voluntary Cantonese contending for the privilege of carrying for an enemy their city's treasure. With their stipulated strings of cash around their necks away they trudged with the English soldiers and the sycee silver.

Louisiana and African Importation.

[From the N. O. Delta, March 4.]

Since more than a year ago, when we commenced advocating the importation and employment of Africans, under a system familiar to the English and Spanish coolie system, the idea has made indisputable advances toward accomplishment. Convinced that labor was the great want of the South; convinced that Africans, or the descendants of the Africans, could only safely and effectually supply the want; and convinced that, however wrongfully the foreign slave-trade was closed to the South, it was, if not vain to urge, and idle to expect, at least impolitic to wait for its re-opening, we turned to the introduction of voluntary immigrants from Africa, as an expedient at once practicable, and, for present necessities, sufficient. Since then, we say, the idea has grown apace. Southern men have begun to think upon it, and think in earnest; and such thought [illegible] think, they are and do, individually or aggregately. If Louisiana thinks African immigration, Louisiana will assuredly enjoy the benefits of African immigration. So of Texas, so of [illegible], so of Alabama, and the rest.

[illegible] the Louisiana Legislature has been thinking in this connection, we have lately had some very wholesome transactions. We have seen nothing for some time of Senator St. Paul's proposition to authorize the Governor to import 5,000 free Africans. That was rather a crude shape to put the question in, and it is quite probable that it has been withdrawn in favor of the bill reported in the telegram yesterday as having passed the House by a large majority, authorizing a company, already organized, to import 2,500 free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years. So far, very good. We [illegible] this State and Mississippi in the same direction may lead to a vigorous co-operation of the parties in each State who may have the execution of the details of the African immigration project. Nay, we do not see why they could not be advantageously consolidated in one company, having New Orleans as its consultative and financial headquarters.

Of course there would be no legal impediments in the way of such an association importing free blacks from Canada, Jamaica or St. Domingo. Indeed the last island, especially, is so near, convenient and inviting, that it would seem almost like throwing away an advantage in possession to pass it by and go all the way to Africa. Its black inhabitants are certainly as capable of voluntary emigration as the native Africans, and, for that matter, is every bit as proper a subject to be colonized, civilized and reclaimed by us as the country along the Zambesi River, is to be occupied and converted by the English into cotton fields, in the name of civilization and the Gospel.—Hereby at least hangs a suggestion which will have all the pith and substance the more it is ruminated.

A Positive Wrong.

The better portion of the Members of Congress are subject to a tax which is too petty in its details to permit resistance or complaint on their part, yet which is so heavy in the aggregate as to render it a crying evil. We allude to the incessant call upon all of them who will respond for Documents and Speeches, which must be bought and paid for by the members of whom they are begged, and then, after being enveloped at the public cost, dispatched to the applicants under the frank of the sender. Many Members spend in procuring and directing Documents thus solicited a large portion of their time and their pay. Not to speak of two or three prominent Senators who are taxed in this way to nearly or quite the amount of their compensation, we know half a dozen Members of the House who pay at least $500 per year for documents, and to whom the labor of directing and franking them is worth hardly less than that sum. Why should Tom, Dick and Harry thus tax them for nothing? Why not ask your clergyman to furnish his congregation with Bibles and hymn-books at his own cost, and require your merchant to keep you in tea and coffee without charge?

There is a hindering presumption in many minds that Members of Congress are not obliged to pay for documents. It is true that some reports, messages, &c., are printed at the public cost, but speeches never. Whoever sends them must first have bought and paid for them; there is no other way. And why should you read at the cost of your Member of Congress? Are you not as able to pay for what you want as he is to pay for you?

If you, reader! have been thoughtlessly culpable in the premises, do works meet for repentance at once. When you lay down this sheet, just pull out your pocket-book, and inclose a bank-note to your Representative, or whomsoever you may have infested with applications for documents, and ask him to accept it in payment for the documents he has sent, and when convenient, send more.—*New York Tribune.*

New Advertisements.

LAST WEEK THE CIRCULATION OF the Chicago Commercial Express was 3,300, [illegible] F. L. & J. N. WELLS, Editors and Publishers, 86 Lake street.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS NEW CANADIAN clipper built Barque S. H. RAE, Capt. [illegible] JOSEPH ROBINSON, Agent, Corner River & Dock Sts.

SHELLING & CO., WASH MANGLE MANUFACTORY AND Locksmith, [illegible]

Daily Arrivals of Sugars. WE ARE RECEIVING SUGARS DAILY, which were purchased in NEW ORLEANS Before Present Advance in Prices, and will sell them to the trade at low prices. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS JUST RECEIVED. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BAGS RIO COFFEE NOW ARRIVING. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

GREAT SACRIFICES! THIRTY DAYS LONGER. The large stock of Wilder's Safes yet Unsold, Will be offered for THIRTY DAYS AT A LARGE DISCOUNT, [illegible] It being necessary to close out present stock. Old Safes Taken in Exchange. CALL AND EXAMINE. S. H. PIERSON & CO., 12 South Water St.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE Price of Coal. THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS COAL AND IRON COMPANY, of LaSalle, are now ready to deliver Coal in Chicago, [illegible] LAW & BROTHER.

Raising Business Blocks. THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD ANNOUNCE that they are ready to make contracts for RAISING BUSINESS BLOCKS TO GRADE, [illegible] BROWN & HILLINGSWORTH.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED. E. W. DENSMORE & CO. ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL AND deliver to any part of the city, Free of Charge, [illegible] E. W. DENSMORE & CO.

1858. THE NORTHERN 1858. Transportation Company WILL, DURING THE PRESENT SEASON, run their well known and popular line of first class Steam Propellers and Sailing Vessels [illegible] AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. [illegible] MATHER & CO.

GLUE BRUSHES FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO.

TERRA JAPONICA.—BY THE TON, FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

HOPS! HOPS!!—300 BALES EASTERN HOPS for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.

Leather and Findings.

THE GREAT WESTERN LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 200 & 202 S. Water Street, Chicago. Slaughter and Spanish Sole, French & Domestic Kip & Calf Skins, LININGS, LASTS, FINDINGS, HARNESS AND BRIDLE LEATHER, SELLING OFF At a Great Reduction of Prices, BY R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO. [illegible]

LEANDER—LEATHER. JAMES KELLY, LATE KELLY & BLACKBURN, HAVING purchased the interest of his partner in the business, would inform the customers of the late firm and the public generally, that he continues the business at the Old Stand, No. 248 Lake Street, [illegible] FRENCH AND AMERICAN KIP AND CALF SKINS, SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE, LININGS, LASTS, &c. LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING, Which he will always sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Chicago, Nov. 26, 1857. JAMES KELLY.

Clothing.

142. For 30 Days Longer. 142
SCOTT, KEEN & CO., successors to E. L. HARDING & CO., Will offer for the next thirty days their Entire Stock of Fine Clothing AND FURNISHING GOODS, AT PRIME MANUFACTURERS' COST, To make room for an immense stock of SPRING GOODS. Also their entire stock of YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, At Prices Heretofore Unheard of in Chicago. SCOTT, KEEN & CO., 142 Lake Street.

Boots & Shoes.

REMOVAL! THE REMAINDER OF THAT Immense and Very Cheap Consignment OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Has been removed from 62 Lake st. to my old stand, Number 163 Randolph Street, UNDER METROPOLITAN HALL, And will be offered for the next thirty Days, and until they are disposed of, At Lower Rates than Heretofore. There are yet about $30,000 Worth Unsold, AND THEY MUST & WILL BE SOLD, If at Less than Manufacturers' Cost. It comprises a general assortment of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S GOODS. [illegible price list] Terms—Cash. E. S. WELLS.

Medical.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Great Central Western Agency. Merchants, Druggists, Traders, AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING the World-Renowned Medicine, [illegible] GEO. TAYLOR, Agent, 100 Randolph st., Chicago.

MRS. THOMPSON, M.D., Homeopathic Physician and Obstetrician. MRS. T. HAVING PRACTICED SUCCESSFULLY [illegible]

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE, And the Various Forms of BILLIOUS DISEASES, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and DUMB AGUE, [illegible] PREPARED BY DR. S. SAWYER, AND sold by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO. [illegible]

JOHN W. MAGILL, NOTARY PUBLIC, U. S. Commissioner for the Northern District of Illinois, AND Commissioner of Deeds For the States and Territories of the U. States. [illegible]

HOVEY & CRAWFORD, Commission & Shipping Merchants, Oswego, N. Y. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Wheat, Corn, Flour, or other Produce, [illegible]

BLODGETT PAPER CO., 73 Randolph Street. THIS COMPANY HAVE RESOURCES [illegible] W. N. SHAW, Agent.

Notice to Teamsters and Laborers. I HAVE IN THE VICINITY OF THE South Branch Canals a number of Residence Lots, [illegible] W. B. SAMPSON.

RUBBER HOSE, OF ALL SIZES, FURNISHED at manufacturers' prices [illegible] 20 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.

150 CARBOYS OIL VITRIOL, IN store [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American woman. [illegible]
WANTED—$2,000!—AN ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP [illegible]
WANTED—A HOME FOR A LITTLE [illegible]
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SITUATION WANTED—A SITUATION [illegible]
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FOR RENT—FROM FIRST OF MAY [illegible]
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DOG LOST—$3 REWARD—A SETTER [illegible]
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FOR SALE—SOME FIRST [illegible]
FOR SALE—SCHOONERS [illegible]
UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—WE HAVE [illegible]
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned [illegible]
POSTPONEMENT.—THE OPENING [illegible]
OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS [illegible]
MONEY.—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible]
REMEMBER THAT POWERS' GREEK SLAVE [illegible]
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COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day [illegible]
DISSOLUTION—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible]
NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]
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COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed [illegible]
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FOR RENT—BRICK WAREHOUSE [illegible]

FOR RENT—FROM FIRST OF MAY—A [illegible]

TO HOUSE OWNERS.—THE ADVER[illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE—ON VERY [illegible]

FOR RENT OR SALE, VERY LOW [illegible]

WELL FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A ROOM 38x60 [illegible]

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LOST—ON THURSDAY, A LADIES' [illegible]

DOG LOST—$3 REWARD—A SETTER [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING (AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST [illegible]

FOR SALE—SCHOONERS [illegible]

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—WE HAVE [illegible]

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POSTPONEMENT.—THE OPENING [illegible]

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NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible]

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NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE [illegible]

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING..........MARCH 16.

THE REVIVAL IN NEW YORK.

What the Evening Post Says.

Harriet Beecher Stowe on Revivals.

CIRCULAR OF THE BUSINESS MEN.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—For sufficient reasons we have not filled our columns with the details of the religious revival now prevailing throughout the country. The devotional exercises and the religious experiences and opinions of a people, however crude, extravagant and unreasonable they may seem, are invested with a character of privacy that ought not to be violated for the purpose of affording public amusement or gratifying the curiosity of the skeptic. If, for instance, some shoulder striker, "Awful Gardner" or city alderman has experienced a change which makes him a good man and a safe citizen, it is at once indelicate and unjust to him, and contrary to the best interests of society, to herald with ludicrous particularity the successive manifestations of his amelioration. From the fiery-tongued Pentecost of the Apostles to the Surrey Chapel demonstrations of Spurgeon, religious reforms have always told most efficiently on the ignorant and the poor, and their mode of displaying the faith that was in them, of course has not been such as might satisfy the scrutiny of the cold-blooded philosopher or the fastidious cultivator of social proprieties. Still, if such men as the hackman and the runners, not a few of whom are among the converts in this vicinity, are, as a general thing, made permanently better and more useful men by the process, if they become more temperate, better husbands, less extortionate in their dealings, although they may not attain that spiritual superiority for which they seek, there is every reason to bid the movement god-speed. The reform, as Mrs. Stowe observes in the article from her pen which we publish to-day, must be justified in some measure by its results. If these consequences are, as we have reason to think, beneficent, derision is wrong and out of place, and the vulgar parade of their more eccentric manifestations is much to be reprehended.

In addition to Mrs. Stowe's letter, we publish to-day a circular from a respectable committee of business men, on the results of the noon prayer meetings, announcing an important change for the better among the clerks and the unmarried young men of the city. Many of the more desperate cases of dissipation, we are told, have been permanently arrested, and New York bids fair to become a most exemplary city instead of that vortex of crime which it has hitherto been regarded. We are rejoiced to hear that so fine a prospect is dawning upon our city, though we cannot share in the Committee's estimate of the moral degradation of the metropolis. There is a good deal more piety, and goodness, and true religion here than gets in the newspapers, or is demonstrated at the revival meetings. The fact that crimes and evil doings are the staple of what is published and known about our community, is a proof that they are exceptions to the usual course of its affairs. What is characteristic and usual would not excite remark.

MRS. STOWE ON REVIVALS.

[From the Independent, March 11.]

The great turning of the public mind to religion forms so marked an event in our present times, that even secular papers are noticing it. For the most part, too, their notices are not scoffing or disrespectful, but tentative, serious and suggestive. They seem to say, "There is need enough among us of a revival of religion, heaven knows—pray God only that it be real, and of the right kind."

They say, we hope it will do some good to men in a political and business capacity—that it will make them honest, and true, and upright, and magnanimous. "No revival has ever done anything for Wall street, yet," says one—"we hope this may." "We hope," says another, "that prayer for the slave may not be considered an intrusion in these frequent prayer-meetings, and that some penitence may be felt and expressed for the share which northern churches have had in aiding and abetting a system of robbery and oppression." So speaks the outside world, as she looks gravely, sadly, not scoffingly, on the spectacle of thronging churches and opening prayer meetings—and her demand is just.

There is something in a right name. The term "revival" seems by general consent to have been adopted into our language as expressive of these seasons; but we should much prefer a term formerly much employed among certain religious denominations—"reformation." Instead of the "great revival of 1858," we should be happy to read the "great reformation of 1858."

Many worldly people, and some very Christian people, have a prejudice against anything like periodicity in religious impulse. They dislike revivals. Why should the Divine One, who is always love, say they, be considered as operating impulsively and periodically on the human soul, sometimes shining and sometimes withdrawing? It is urged, furthermore, that the expectation of such seasons becomes in the end a motive for sloth and inaction, and a neglect of an even and constant culture of the religious nature.

All this may have some truth in it; but nevertheless, it is a fact that religious impulses, like all other impulses, have always come over the world in waves. To begin with the day of Pentecost, in which three thousand were converted in one day, we find all along the line of the history of the Church that there were seasons when religious impulses were more than usually fervent, and religious labors successful. There were revivals under the preaching of Augustine and Chrysostom; and the great force of the Reformation was not merely political or intellectual, but it was the deep upheaving of the religious element, bringing all other reforms in its train. The *Reformation was a revival of religion.* The revivals in England under the Wesleys and Whitfield inaugurated a new era there, which is felt to-day in the power of the dissenting element and the improved state of things in the Established Church. The preaching of the Wesleys, the Fletchers, and of Whitfield, to the colliers and the cotters of England, was the first movement for the general religious instruction of the masses, and led the way to the multiplied labors of that kind with which England now abounds. It is a noticeable fact in all these cases, that they were followed by political and moral reforms; the work proves itself divine by its beneficent results. This is a fair test. "He that is of God doeth the works of God;" and by this test should every so-called revival be judged. Revivals which make men better and bless society, have been and may be realities. But the rule is without exception, that every truly valuable thing has its counterfeit. When we read of great revivals, where the Christian converts claim as a sacred right the privilege of selling the members of Christ for money; where they defend the breaking of the marriage covenant at the will of the master, and take away from the colored member the right of testimony, and are so lost to all moral sense as to see no harm in any of these things, we hold that that revival has been spurious and counterfeit. So also as to Northern Churches, which, for reasons of expediency, and to carry ends of ecclesiastical politics, have refused to testify against these sins, we hold that a revival of religion that brings no repentance and reformation is false and spurious.

We believe in no raptures, in no extacies, in no experiences that do not bring the soul into communion with Him who declared He came to set at liberty them that are bound and bruised. Revivals of religion have not been confined to Christian countries. Old heathenism had them. Popish Rome has them. Modern heathenism has them. One and all of them have had turns of unusual fervor in their way. One and all have had their trances, illuminations, and mysterious ecstacies. But those only are Christians revivals which make men like Christ; or, if they do not make them like Him, at least set them on the road of trying to be like Him. We say, therefore, to our friends, that the period of a great religious impulse has come; that there will be revivals all over the land, either false or true—either of a Christian or a heathen type; and by their fruits you shall know them. We are glad to hear that some of the most effective revival preachers confine their attention very much to preaching to the church. We are glad to hear that. It is quite necessary that those who profess to be the exponents of religion before the community, should have some deeper and higher ideas of what religion is.

So that when they go forth with the Apostolic message, "Repent and be converted every one of you," they need not be met with the scornful reply, "Converted, sir, converted to what? Converted into a man who defends slavery—converted into one who dares not testify against a profitable wickedness—converted into a man whose religion never goes into his counting-house—converted into a man who has no conscience in his politics, and who scoffs at the higher 'law of God?' No, sir; I desire no such conversion. Whatever your raptures may be, I desire no part with them."

And let the solemn question go out to every Christian, to every parent, "Do you want your neighbors, friends and children converted into such Christians as you have been?" If not, is there not a deeper conversion necessary for you? H. B. S.

REPORT OF THE DEVOTIONAL MEETING COMMITTEE.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian, March 8.]

The following communication has been sent us, accompanied by a polite request to publish it. It may be satisfactory to many of our readers to know that efforts are constantly being made to save the youth who resort to that maelstrom of vice, the great commercial metropolis of the country, from being drawn into the vortex, which is constantly yawning to receive them, and which the most efficient agencies are inadequate wholly to counteract:

"MESSRS. EDITORS: A Business Men's Union Prayer Meeting is held daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, in the John Street Methodist Church, [illegible] This meeting is similar to the one held in Fulton street, [illegible] over-crowded state of the rooms at that place, and the manifest increasing interest, it has been thought best to open this place also.

"Already we have seen and heard enough of the results of these meetings to make us firm in the conviction, that if all Christians throughout our land were faithful, as they have opportunity, we would hear one united shout of praise going up from all the people, because of salvation that has come to all men. It must be evident that we have a right to ask this favor of you, for many of the readers of your journal are directly (all are, indirectly, at least) interested in what is transpiring in the metropolis of our country, because of the sons, brothers, or friends they have here, whom they would like to have interested in these things. And we would take this opportunity of impressing upon the parents or friends of all such young men, (who may be one of the 150,000, between the age of 18 and 34, we have in our city,) that a line, with the address, business or residence, directed to 'P. Box 2841,' will ensure the messenger al invitation to attend these meetings, and similar ones held especially for young men, at the rooms of the 'Young Men's Christian Association,' 22 Waverly Place. It is proper to state that many of the most thoughtless, reckless, yea, heaven-defying young men, have, within a few weeks, changed their views and aims, and are now clothed in the right mind.

"We hope any who read this, when visiting our city, will feel perfectly at home in these meetings, and we will be glad to hear from country friends always. It is well for it to be understood that these meetings are a Union of Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian brethren, with one common aim of extending the cause of truth and righteousness in the earth, especially in our own 'wicked Sodom.'

"Information from any of our friends at a distance, as to what is being done among them, sent to the above address, will be gratefully received by us, as tokens that we are remembered in a great common work, and will much increase our zeal and courage to 'go forward and possess the land' in the name of our great Captain.

"Our land may be, (yea will be,) are long the joy of the whole earth, if all will do what their hands to do now, 'while the day lasts.' Hoping we have not trespassed over much upon your kindness, we are, in behalf of the New York Young Men's Christian Association,

Yours, with high regard,

EDWARD COLGATE,
WM. M. HASTINGS,
JAMES FAIRMAN,
GEORGE P. EDGAR,
CHAS. A. MOORE,
Committee on Devotional Meetings.

An Unexpected Meeting—Romance in Real Life.

On the 23d ultimo a passenger came to Portland by the steamer Anglo-Saxon, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for this city in company with a gentleman who had remained with him over night, with whose countenance he, somehow or other, imagined himself familiar. They got into conversation coming down the Eastern railroad, but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or not they had been old acquaintances. When they arrived at the depot, and had attended to their luggage, one of the gentlemen inquired in the hearing of the other for a cab to take him to a certain street in Charlestown. The other said he proposed going to the same street, and the two entered the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question it appeared that they both designed to call on the same individual. This strange series of coincidences greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and delight can be imagined, in a degree, when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singularly met at the house of a third brother. One of them has been in the service of the Pacha of Egypt for twenty-two years; the other has spent sixteen years in the East Indies, while the third has been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and have not seen each other in twenty-four years. —*Boston Leader 9th.*

Dr. Livingstone's New Expedition.

[From the London Times.]

The vessel which is about to take out Dr. Livingstone to the south east coast of Africa will have on board a launch of very light draught of water, provided by Government, to enable that veteran traveler to prosecute his important investigation of the Zambesi River, from the results of which so much is expected. This launch has been built by Mr. John Laird at his new ship building works at Birkenhead, the material employed being the new homogeneous metal, commonly called "steel plates," manufactured by Messrs. Shortridge, Howell & Jessop, of Sheffield. The great advantage of using this description of plates is that the same amount of strength is obtained as that found in the best iron plates of double the thickness, so that a vessel of much lighter draught of water can be built, to the removal of the obstacles which have hitherto been in the way of navigating shallow rivers. After having made a variety of experiments in working this homogeneous metal Mr. Laird thought it might be made applicable for this purpose in the construction of adequate strength with light draught of water. The launch has been built with great dispatch, the order for its construction having been given only five or six weeks ago. For convenience of transhipment, it has been built in three sections, on a patent taken out by Mr. Macgregor Laird, five or six years ago. The centre section contains the boiler and a single horizontal high pressure engine of 12 horse power, and the two end sections are fitted up for the accommodation of the persons engaged in the expedition. Each compartment is made secure with the water-tight bulk-heads. In the aft section is a neat deck-house, which will be comfortably furnished, and will have every necessary appliance for securing ventilation. The vessel is a paddle steamer, her dimensions being—length, 75 feet; breadth, 8 feet; and depth, 3 feet. She will not draw more than 12 or 14 inches, so that she is expected to be able to navigate the shallowest parts of the river. The boiler, as well as the hull of the launch, is made of these steel plates, which are only three tenths of an inch thick. The boiler has been proved to 160 pound pressure, though it will only be necessary to work it up to 40 pound. This, we believe, is the first application of this cheap steel to boat building purposes. If it should answer, there can be but little doubt that not only vessels of a similar class will be built for the navigation of shallow rivers, but that it will also be applied to the construction of vessels of large burden. The trial trip of the little launch will be made in the Mersey. The expedition is expected to sail from Liverpool in a few days.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—I heard this anecdote from a gentleman long resident in Philadelphia. Two Quakers in that place applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty. A. is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets B., an insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A. returns home and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall be do? He is afraid the policy is not filled up, and should B. hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; he therefore writes to B. thus: "Friend B. if thee hasn't filled up the policy thee needn't, for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, oh! thinks B. to himself, "cunning fellow; he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A.: "Friend A., thee be'st too late by half an hour; the policy is filled." A. rubs his hands with delight; yet B. refuses to pay. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.—*Essays contributed to Blackwood's Magazine, by the Rev. John Eagles, M. A.*

FOR SALE,

At Eight Dollars per Ton, Delivered,

BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS,

At Adams' Mills, North Water Street.

B. ADAMS & CO.

J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

DEALERS IN

FINE FANCY GOODS,

Perfumery,

SUPERIOR TOILET GOODS,

Pocket Cutlery,

FINE PYRIAN ORNAMENTS,

PORTE MONNAIES,

CHOICE COOKING ARTICLES,

Pure Wines,

DELICACIES FOR INVALIDS,

144 & 146 Lake Street.

SPRING STYLE

Gentlemen's Dress Hats,

Just issued at

118..........Lake Street..........118

J. A. SMITH & CO.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS, of new and improved kinds, [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake st.

Miscellaneous.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE

At 207 Lake Street.

WIDMAYER & WEBER'S ENTIRE STOCK,

Consisting of about

$15,000 Worth of Parlor,

Chamber and Plain Furniture,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR SUITS, ETC.,

[illegible]

Purchasers will Save 25 to 40 per Cent.

[illegible] WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS AND MANUFACTURERS is also invited. Also a large assortment of

Fancy Moldings,

Veneers,

Mahogany Plank,

CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, &C.

At Eastern Price.

G. EBBINGHOUSEN.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

For Females.

ARE INFALLIBLE FOR REMOVING STOPPAGES OR IRREGULARITIES OF THE MENSES.

[illegible]

THOMAS LORD.

PENTON & ROBINSON.

[illegible]

The Record of the Year.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the Year 1858. [illegible]

The AMERICAN ALMANAC is too well known to require more than a simple announcement [illegible]

For sale by CARDEE & WILSON, 134 Lake st., Chicago.

FRUITS! FRUITS! FRUITS!

L. A. TALCOTT,

NO. 65 RANDOLPH STREET

Has on hand, and is constantly receiving,

APPLES, ORANGES, LEMONS, CONFECTIONARY

Nuts, Cigars, Preserves, &c.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

Office, No. 210 South Water Street,

DISTILLERS OF

Alcohol — 98 Per Cent.

PURE SPIRITS, COLOGNE SPIRITS,

AND BURNING FLUID,

Which they offer for sale to the Trade in lots to suit. Orders from the country will be promptly shipped.

TO THE LADIES

And Mercantile Community.

AT THE EARNEST SOLICITATION OF thousands of the citizens of Chicago, COOK & CO., the great and world-renowned Chemical Dyers and Scourers, have been induced to open a branch of their business at

No. 133 South Clark Street,

[illegible]

N. W. GRAHAM & CO.,

Forwarding Merchants,

And Wharf Boat Proprietors,

CAIRO..........ILLINOIS.

SHIPPING AGENTS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, and Agents for [illegible]

RATES FOR FORWARDING, INCLUDING DRAYAGE.

[illegible]

Cash Advances Made on Property Shipped TO GRAHAM & BOYLE, NEW ORLEANS.

Cleveland Wooden Ware Store,

No. 248 SOUTH WATER STREET.

ENOCH H. PAINE HAS ON HAND AND offers for sale, at the

Lowest Price, for Cash,

[illegible]

ENOCH H. PAINE, 248 South Water st.

Chicago Paper Depot,

NO. 48 STATE STREET.

BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW ON hand the following sizes of print:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of WRAPPING PAPER of different sizes, [illegible] 20 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated NEWS AND BOOK INK.

All of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest prices.

Cash paid for Rags.

RUFUS BLANCHARD,

52 La Salle Street,

IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, in Gilt Frames, at COST PRICES.

A rare chance to get a Good Picture.

PHŒNIX REPOSITORY

N. E. Corner State and Adams Sts., Chicago.

FOR THE SALE OF

Horses, Carriages and Harness,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago, and all persons having property of the description to sell, that they will hold a DAILY AUCTION [illegible]

SUTHERLAND & GOULD, Proprietors.

J. G. KELLY, Auctioneer.

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

63 Dearborn st..........Chicago

C. H. SCRIVEN,

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT FOR all the leading papers of the West and North-west. [illegible]

C. H. SCRIVEN, 63 Dearborn st.

REMOVED TO NO. 4, DOLE'S BLOCK.

T. L. Miller's

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

LORRILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New York City.

CAPITAL..........$300,000

And Large Surplus.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New York.

CAPITAL..........$200,000

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of New York City.

CAPITAL..........$1,500,000

New Flour Mills.

THE NEW HYDRAULIC FLOUR MILLS are now manufacturing FLOUR OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, expressly for family trade. The brands are—"MITCHELL'S DOUBLE EXTRA," made from No. 1 White Wheat, [illegible] "HYDRAULIC MILLS CHOICE EXTRA," made from No. 1 Red Wheat; and "HYDRAULIC MILLS EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR," made from Canada Club Wheat.

Either of the above brands of Flour will be found for sale at

[illegible]

R. M. MITCHELL.

50 BALES WADDING—FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS.

Dry Goods.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

[SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO.]

NEW GOODS FOR NEW YEAR,

42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc. For the Spring Trade.

SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY

[illegible]

NEW STORE.

BURLEY & TIRRELL

[Late A. H. Burley & Co.]

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,

FLUID LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,

48 Lake Street..........Chicago.

A STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, A STOCK of about $11,000 worth of Goods [illegible]

[illegible]

1858. Spring Trade. 1858.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

51 & 53 SOUTH WATER ST.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL LARGE STOCK OF

Broadcloths, Cassimeres,

DOESKINS, TWEEDS,

VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KY. JEANS, COTTONADES,

Coating Linens and Linen Drills,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

Fresh Goods at Low Prices.

T. B. CARTER & CO.,

Having just completed their inventory, will offer the balance of their

WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

Their Stock of Housekeeping Goods

Is the best in the city and are offered at LOW PRICES.

GOODS ALL FRESH AND WARRANTED DRY.

Terms exclusively Cash.

136 Lake Street.

1858. Spring Styles. 1858.

DRY GOODS AND HATS

AT WHOLESALE.

DAVIS, MOODY & CO.,

41 South Water Street,

(OLD NO. 17.)

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, DIRECT FROM

Manufacturers and New York Auctions,

Comprising a full line of desirable

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Which will be offered at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

And Buyers entitled to Credit.

J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE,

159 Lake St., Corner of La Salle.

THIRTY DAYS' SALE AT RUINOUS PRICES!

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ONE DOLLAR PLAID SILKS,

For Fifty Cents.

TWELVE SHILLING BROCADE SILKS,

For Six Shillings.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLAR RICH SILKS,

For Twenty Dollars.

TEN SHILLING FRENCH MERINOES,

For Six Shillings.

TWO SHILLING FRENCH DUCALES,

For One Shilling.

FIFTEEN CENT DEBEGES,

For Six Pence.

TWENTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,

For Twelve Dollars.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,

For Sixteen Dollars.

THIRTY DOLLAR BROCHE SHAWLS,

For Twenty Dollars.

Embroideries and Laces — All at Half Price.

$1 COLLARS, FOR 50 CENTS.

Two Dollar Collars, for One Dollar.

$3 COLLARS, FOR $2.

Our Entire Stock of Cloaks at Half Price.

J. B. SHAY'S CHEAP STORE,

159 Lake street, corner of La Salle.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

$50,000 Worth of Dry Goods!

STACY & THOMAS'

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Have been removed to

54..........Lake Street..........54

For the purpose of selling out

At Cost or Less, at Wholesale or Retail,

BY THE PIECE—FOR CASH.

600 Bales Batting,

50 Bales Sheetings,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

C. B. KING, Assignee.

ELEGANT EVENING SILKS.

W. R. WOOD & CO.,

153..........Lake Street..........153

HAVE IN STORE, AND OFFER FOR SALE, a very rich and extensive assortment of

Evening Dress Silks,

[illegible]

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

which they will sell lower than ever.

W. R. WOOD & CO.

Great Sacrifice in

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

T. B. CARTER & CO.,

WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS THEIR STOCK OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

AT COST FOR CASH,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Great Bargains are now offered.

T. B. CARTER & CO., 136 Lake street.

FORCED SALE OF DRY GOODS

—AT—

NO. 82 LAKE STREET.

HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE

Will offer their entire stock

At Greatly Reduced Prices from Prime Cost,

FROM

MONDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH INST.,

UNTIL THE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

Embroideries and Laces,

Which will be sold at Less than they Cost in Europe.

HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE, 82 LAKE STREET.

NEW MARKET.

RUDOLPH WEHRLI HAS VACATED HIS stall in the old South Market, and now occupies his NEW MARKET, just erected in front of his residence, on WASHINGTON STREET, between State and Dearborn [illegible]

Carpetings.

MUST BE SOLD,

For Cash!

$150,000 WORTH

—OF—

CARPETINGS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins'

CARPET HALL

135 . Lake Street . 135

We shall commence

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND,

TO CLOSE OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

—AT—

An Immense Sacrifice!!

PRESENTING A RARE CHANCE

TO THE

To Secure Great Bargains,

FOR CASH ONLY.

STORE TO RENT.

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins,

135..........LAKE STREET..........135

Furniture & Upholstery.

NEW CARPETS!

JOHN WEST.

197 - Lake Street. - 197

IS NOW RECEIVING

NEW	BRUSSELS	Carpets.
NEW	VELVET	Carpets.
NEW	TAPESTRY	Carpets.
NEW	THREE-PLY	Carpets.
NEW	INGRAIN	Carpets.
NEW	STAIR	Carpets.

An Entire New Stock of the Newest Patterns,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

JOHN WEST.

197 - - - - Lake Street, - - - - 197

PARLOR FURNITURE, at New York Prices.

CHAMBER FURNITURE, at New York Prices.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, at New York Prices.

MAHOGANY FURNITURE, at New York Prices.

WALNUT FURNITURE, at New York Prices.

John West.

197 . . . . Lake Street, ... 197

The Largest

AND

Best Assortment of Furniture,

CARPETS & CURTAIN MATERIALS

At New York Prices.

JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street.

J. E. & H. N. PARSON'S

Fine Furniture

AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,

Two Doors East of Briggs House.

We would respectfully invite your attention to our large and varied assortment now completing, expressly adapted to the

CITY RETAIL TRADE,

comprising new and elegant designs of

ROSEWOOD PARLOR SETTS,

OAK SIDE-BOARDS—MIRROR DOORS

Extension Tables and Chairs,

Enamelled Chamber Setts,

ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,

Library Cases and Tables,

IRON BEDSTEADS,

Hall Stands and Chairs, Office Desks,

OVAL AND PIER MIRRORS,

SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES,

together with a great variety of

MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED FURNITURE.

We manufacture only

WELL MADE GOODS,

and will refund the money for any article not proving as represented. Our facilities enable us to offer every article at

Low and Uniform Prices,

[illegible]

J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,

179 Randolph Street.

CURTAIN GOODS,

At Cost!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CURTAIN

MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS

WHICH WE OFFER

At Cost Prices, for Cash,

—AT—

188 Lake Street, Chicago.

BROWN & HILLIARD.

200 BALES BATTS—FOR SALE VERY low by BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 Lake street.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA AND ST. LOUIS Pure White Lead, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street.

HOLLAND'S BEST VIRGINIA PLUG TOBACCO, always on hand by PENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 54 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

Banking and Exchange

ASHLEY & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, [illegible]

D. M. WHEELER & YOUNG,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE STOCK [illegible]

EXCHANGE ON

NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA,

ST. LOUIS,

CINCINNATI,

[illegible] W. F. WILLARD & YOUNG, 11 Dearborn st., near the P. O.

BANK OF STERLING.

B. G. WHEELER & CO., BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE AND REAL ESTATE [illegible]

A. J. BRENNAN & CO.,

(Late Brennan & Humphrey.)

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS [illegible]

LANE, SANFORD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO DICKERMAN WHEELER & CO., Bankers, [illegible]

J. M. ADSIT'S

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, [illegible]

G. C. WHITNEY & SON,

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 38 Clark street, Chicago, [illegible]

ASHLEY & NORRIS,

63 EXCHANGE PLACE..........NEW YORK

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN STOCKS, Bonds, &c.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Willard, Alexander & Co.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,

Collection and Foreign & Domestic Exchange.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED ON THE USUAL terms. Collections made in all parts of the Eastern and Western States [illegible]

England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

ALSO, SHIP PASSAGE TICKETS

From any port in Europe to this country. [illegible]

50 Clark Street, between Lake and Randolph streets.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, 13 WILLIAM Street, New York. [illegible]

LUDLOW PATTON, A. B. HUTCHINSON.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

REMITTANCES MADE

On the Day Paper Matures.

I HAVE ARRANGED TO PAY NOTES, Drafts and Acceptances in New York; also, to Deposit Money for Account, and to forward Money to the principal cities in the vicinity of New York. HENRY GOSS, Union Telegraph Office, 11 Lasalle st.

UHRLAUB, SATTLER & CO.,

BANKERS,

22..........Lasalle Street..........22

TAYLOR & KREIGH,

BANKERS,

134..........Lake Street..........134

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL Accommodations granted to Depositors.

COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITTED At Current Rates of Exchange.

F. WOODWARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL accommodations extended to customers.

Interest allowed on special Deposits.

Collections made and promptly remitted at current rates of exchange.

Exchange on the principal Eastern cities at lowest current rates.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate Security for one or more years.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO.,

ROCKFORD..........ILLINOIS;

ROBERTSON, EELLS & CO.,

DIXON..........ILLINOIS;

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

Hoffman & Gelpcke, Bankers,

CHICAGO.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits. [illegible]

Morford Brothers,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, Dealers in Land Warrants, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

[illegible]

THE MERCHANTS'

Savings, Loan and Trust Co.

HAVING A CAPITAL OF $500,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICER & BROTHER, BANKERS,

IN LAKE STREET MARINE BANK BUILDING

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL [illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVAL!

C. T. ATKINSON

Has removed to the large and splendid Store,

78..........Lake Street..........78

Four Doors West from Old Store,

Where he is prepared to meet his old and new customers with the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in Chicago,

consisting of

DRESS, CLOAK AND EVERY STYLE OF

Trimmings.

EMBROIDERIES—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

FRINGES, GIMPS AND RIBBONS;

FANCY GOODS & TOILET ARTICLES;

—ALSO—

Shirts, of every Style and Quality,

And other articles, of too great a variety to enumerate.

[illegible] SPRING STYLES [illegible]

N. B.—Upper Floors in the Building to Rent

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, CHARLES WHITCOMB, Alonzo Putney, and Mary Putney, ... [illegible]

Chicago, February 22d, 1858. GEO. A. INGALLS, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS JOHN J. FLOYD, GEORGE B. French and Charles F. Ames, proprietors of the Briggs House ... [illegible]

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, In Chancery.

John N. Staples vs. Henry B. Owens.—Foreclosure of Mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

Chicago, February 19th, 1858.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas, In Chancery.

Aaron Smith vs. Charles F. Swartwout and Hairiet C. Swartwout.—Foreclosure of mortgage.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, in the State of Illinois ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery Cook County, Ill.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAVING BEEN made in the payment of a certain promissory note ... [illegible]

MICHAEL McAULEY.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Coney and Horace D. Hawkins ... [illegible]

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS JAMES GARDNER, JOHN ... [illegible]

JOHN H. KEDZIE, Trustee.
B. F. JAMES, Att'y for Ass'ee.

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss.
Circuit Court of Cook County, In Chancery.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of ... [illegible]

MARGARETHA BOEHM, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY of July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven ... [illegible]

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

SCYTHE SNATHS—250 DOZ. LAMSON'S Patent Scythe Snaths. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described Land situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, were sold in Chicago on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1856, for the state and County tax assessed for 1855, and costs due thereon, viz: Lots Nos. forty-seven (47) and fifty (50), in Evans & Auld's subdivision ... [illegible] ... The time of redemption of the same from said sale will expire on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1858. JOHN NUTT.

Chicago, Ill., March 5th, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE NINTH DAY OF February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Robert Holloway, of Monmouth, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois ... [illegible]

Dated at Chicago, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1858.
LUCIUS M. SHELDON.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Home Insurance Company

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1858,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE State of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State:

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is The Home Insurance Company, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The capital of said Company actually paid up in cash, is ... $500,000 00

[illegible]

ASSETS. ... [illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 1, 1858. ... [illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Washington Insurance Company,

ON THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1857,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to the statute of that State entitled "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 13th, 1855:

NAME AND LOCATION.

1st. The name of the Company is The Washington Insurance Company.

The Company is located at No. 54 Wall street, New York, in the State of New York.

CAPITAL. ... [illegible]

Total assets of the Company ... [illegible]

LIABILITIES. ... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS. ... [illegible]

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, ss.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.

N. WILLIAM BUSTEED, Commissioner in N. Y. for the State of Illinois.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 30, 1858. ... [illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE, GAS, STEAM FITTING, AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 ... LA SALLE STREET ... 54 CHICAGO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **Gas Fixtures,** From the Celebrated Manufactory of CORNELIUS & BAKER, Always on hand, comprising the Plain and most Elaborate Designs.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

Particular attention given to fitting up **HOTELS,** WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND VERANDAHS.

COUNTRY ORDERS, PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.

TO THE TRADE. THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS, IRON-PIPE FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBING MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.

54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS. COLLINS & BLATCHFORD

MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD, And Dealers in PIG LEAD: AGENTS FOR Collier White Lead and Oil COMPANY, AND St. Louis Shot Tower.

A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand. ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD.

Medicines, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING directions where to obtain medical aid ... By Doctor WM. THOMSON. ... [illegible]

Chicago, June 6, 1855.

DR. HUBBELL'S MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
85 RANDOLPH STREET, 85
Opposite the Revere Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—NERVOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases ... [illegible]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR! Prepared by Dr. Sanford,

IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe ... [illegible]

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR!

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ... [illegible]

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF OSWEGO,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO 150 South Water Street, Where Capt. J. DORCHESTER will be happy to meet his friends. ... [illegible]

Cough Troches.

EXCELLENT LOZENGES, OF OUR OWN make, for Coughs, Colds and Affections of the Throat. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH—AT J. H. REED & CO.'S.

TOOTH POWDERS AND WASHES. At J. H. REED & CO.'S, Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

DUTCH METAL, OF EVERY VARIETY and quality ... [illegible]

Real Estate for Sale.

ERNST PRUSSING, Real Estate Agent AND EXCHANGE BROKER, ... Clark Street—Up Stairs ...

LOTS, FARMS AND LANDS, Sold on Commission. Taxes Paid and Rents Collected For Non-Residents. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD. UNCURRENT MONEY BOUGHT. Particular Attention Given to Negotiating LOANS.

SIMMON DOWNING & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND LAND ... [illegible]

A. C. Oertel, REAL ESTATE AND BILL BROKER, ... South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT Land Locating Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING HAD MUCH practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands ... LAND WARRANTS OR CASH ... WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI. ... And 40 Per Cent. Profit Guaranteed, Payable in one year. IOWA, WISCONSIN AND ILLINOIS LANDS For Sale ... [illegible]

Western Lands Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER, DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING WEST ... [illegible] JOHN S. LITTLE.

For Sale or Rent.

WATER LOTS ON SOUTH BRANCH near Jay's Ice Houses. 200 feet good Dock ... [illegible]

GATES, WARNER, CHALMERS & FRASER, Eagle Works.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their road ... [illegible]

JOHN WILSON, Land Comm'r, C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

PROF. HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.

A POSITIVE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR Rheumatism and Neuralgia, DEAFNESS, ERYSIPELAS, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Tetter, Ringworm and SCALD HEAD, NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD-ACHES, CURED IN FROM 5 TO 20 MINUTES!

CORNS, PILES, TOOTH-ACHE, CHRONIC Stiff Joints, Sprains or Lameness in Man or Beast ... [illegible]

Prices 50c. $1 and $2 per Bottle.

THIS WONDERFUL OIL ... [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! ... [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 63 Pine street, ST. LOUIS, MO. ... [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, Sextons and Undertakers, NO. 33 LA SALLE STREET.

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins ... [illegible] WRIGHT & McCLURE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—INDIA RUBBER Toys, Dolls, Doll Heads, Combs, &c. ... JNO. B. IDESON & CO.

PICKLES AND CATSUPS—THE MOST complete assortment in Chicago ... J. Q. HOYT & CO.

DAVIS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S.

50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

THERMOMETERS.—GREAT VARIETY, just received. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS ISAAC SHELBY, JR., DID, on the thirtieth day of May, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, a certain Deed of Trust ... [illegible]

E. T. BLACKBURN, Trustee.

Railroads.

Going East.

Mich. Southern & Nor. Ind. R. R.

1857 ... WINTER ARRANGEMENT ... 1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, AS FOLLOWS, viz: ... [illegible]

C. M. GRAY, Gen. Western Ag't.

1857 ... WINTER ARRANGEMENT ... 1858
VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL

And Great Western Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE MICHIGAN CENTRAL Depot, Chicago: 6:00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. ... 7:45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. ... 5:15 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. ... [illegible]

R. N. RICE, Sup't.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States ... [illegible]

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG. ... [illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA. ... [illegible]

Fare as Low as by any other Route. ... [illegible]

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago RAILROAD.

THIS NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE, NOW open to New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington ... [illegible]

Making One Grand, Unbroken Railroad Line BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, ON VAN BUREN STREET, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

6:00, A. M. | 8:45, P. M.

With but one Change of Cars to Pittsburgh.

Checking Baggage Through ... [illegible]

JOHN J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

Going West.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Line.

1857 ... WINTER ARRANGEMENT ... 1858
FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
No change of Cars between Chicago and Iowa City.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM CHICAGO to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City ... [illegible]

9.00 A. M. ... 8.30 P. M. ... [illegible]

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Great Western Mail Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 4, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave Wells Street Depot, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows: ... [illegible]

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

MAIN LINE. FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, DUNLEITH & ST. PAUL. ... CHICAGO FULTON AND IOWA LINE. ... BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH. ... FOX RIVER VALLEY RAIL ROAD. ... [illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
W. A. TERRELL, General Ticket Agent.

Forwarding &c.

1857. S. S. BALL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, PLASTER, &c. &c., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN. Agents and Proprietors of Ball's line of Steamers ON GRAND RIVER Agents for the American and Western Transportation Co.'s Line from New York. ... [illegible]

100 BBLS. BLEACHED WINTER ELEPHANT OIL, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

SYRINGES, BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE Glasses, Nursing Bottles, Teething Rings, Cupping Glasses, &c., all varieties. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

SHEET IRON—2,000 BUNDLES SHEET Iron, in store, assorted numbers ... WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

SYRINGES—INDIA RUBBER, GLASS and Metalic. At SARGENT & ILSLEY'S.

TOILET SETTS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO., 116 and 118 Franklin street.

Railroads.

Going Southwest.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—OCT. 26, 1857.

AIR-LINE ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS ... [illegible]

From Chicago to St. Louis, 12 Hours.

CONNECTIONS: ... [illegible]

A. H. MOORE, Sup't.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after DEC. 7, 1857 ... [illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen. Sup't.

Going South.

Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, LEAVENWORTH City, Kansas City, Terre Haute, Evansville ... [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.

Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK SPECIAL TRAIN

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, THE Hyde Park Train ... [illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7

New Albany and Salem Railroad,

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON and Frankfort ... [illegible]

Only one change of Cars between Chicago and New Albany. ... [illegible]

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.

Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—Great United States Mail and Passenger Route! ... CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. ... [illegible]

Going North.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, corner of West Water and Canal streets ... [illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 26, 1857.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R'd

FOR ST. PAUL AND THE NORTHWEST—via Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien ... [illegible]

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857, Trains will leave Chicago Station ... 7.00 A. M. EXPRESS, FREIGHT and EMIGRANT TRAIN. 9.00 A. M. DAY EXPRESS ... 3:00 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS ... [illegible]

G. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup.

SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH TICK and Pot Pomades—just received ... FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES—FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Agents, 70 Lake Street.

500 BOXES STAR CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. GROCERS' EXTRA SYRUP ... REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FLESH BRUSHES AND STRAPS. At J. H. REED & CO.'S.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital Accumulated & Security Invested FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLICY HOLDERS $4,250,000.

R. P. MASON, Agent, 120 South Water street.

JNO. B. ACKLEY & CO., LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY, Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS ... [illegible]

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital ... $2,500,000

JAMES GOODWIN, President. | GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Jno. B. Ackley, Agent, Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS' UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Cash Capital ... $200,000
Surplus ... $37,000

J. E. CAUFIELD, Secretary. | C. N. SHIPMAN, President.

J. B. ACKLEY, Agent, Office No. 4 Masonic Temple.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Fire and Marine.)

DIRECTORS: ... [illegible]

HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.

E. P. WARD, Agent, Office in Dole's New Building (up stairs), Cor. Clark & S. Water sts.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL. ... [illegible]

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. ... [illegible]

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES, in none but RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES represented. HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City ... [illegible]

T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND SAFEST Companies in the country ... Nett Surplus Capital of $2,500,000. Its business is confined exclusively to the INSURANCE OF LIVES. ... [illegible]

CYRUS BENTLEY, Agent, 110 Dearborn st., Chicago.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... $10,000,000 ... [illegible]

Howe, Eckley & Co., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... [illegible]

Chicago, Oct. 19th, 1857.

Reduced Rates.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. LINE.—On and after March 1858, and until further notice, the rates ... FROM CHICAGO TO ... [illegible]

JAMES W. MUNSON, Freight Agent.

Notice.

TO DEALERS IN LUMBER, TIMBER, WOOD, STONE AND COAL.—The Chicago South Branch Canal Company ... [illegible] A. G. THROOP.

100,000 Seamless Bags.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE Lewiston Bag Manufacturing Company ... [illegible]

Fish! Fish!!

WE ARE OFFERING NO. 1, 2 AND 3 WHITEFISH and TROUT, in quantities to suit purchasers ... HALL & THOMAS.

PURE WINES! PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY, ETC., Of superior quality for medicinal use, for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street.

100 MEN CAN FIND PROFITABLE employment selling new Map of Wisconsin, Minnesota ... RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 Lasalle st., Chicago.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, at manufacturers' prices ... JNO. B. IDESON & CO., 89 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.

50 GROSS LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

50 BBLS ALCOHOL. SARGENT & ILSLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 140 Lake street.

5000 GALLS. ENGLISH LINSEED OIL, just arrived and for sale by ... [illegible]

1500 BOXES VERY CHOICE STEARINE CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BATH TUBS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO., 116 and 118 Franklin street.

CHAINS—40 CASKS COIL & BRIGHT Ox Chains, for sale by WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

Wood & Coal.

WOOD! WOOD! BEST QUALITY Seasoned Beech and Maple Wood, At $5 per Cord. Also, Choice Screened Erie and Briar Hill Coal ... HALE & CO.

Sheffield Coal.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF 100 TONS ... [illegible]

Coal and Wood.

BRIAR HILL, ERIE, LACKAWANA COALS ... South Side Wood and Coal Agency, 214 CLARK ST. ... ISAAC COALE, Agent.

BENJAMIN ACKLEY, DEALER IN COAL AND WOOD, West Water Street, BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND WASHINGTON STS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING EXPENDED over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ... **Screened and Dry Coal** ... LEHIGH, LACKAWANA, BRIAR HILL, ERIE, CHIPPEWA ... **Wood of all kinds** ... [illegible]

Hardware, Machinery &c.

Excelsior Iron Works, MASON, McARTHUR & CO. ... All Kinds of Steam Boilers, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON ... [illegible]

P. W. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Fraser, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers ... Engine and Hand Lathes ... POWER AND HAND PLANERS ... EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL. ... [illegible]

THOMAS GEORGE & CO., AT THEIR OLD STAND 201 ... LAKE STREET, MANUFACTURE All Kinds of Tinware, Sheet Iron And Copper Ware, AND DEAL IN STOVES, FURNACES, COOKING RANGES, Plain, Planished, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, ROUGH AND FINISHED BRASS WORK ... Tinner's Machines and Tools ALL AT LOW PRICES.

American Genius Triumphant! ATWATER'S $15 Sewing Machine,

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM at the New York State Fair ... [illegible]

Harvey Block, cor. Main & Seneca sts., BUFFALO.

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS. Office, 233 Lake Street. **Walworth, Hubbard & Co.**

GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to Warming and Ventilating Buildings by Steam or Water. ... FACTORIES, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, CHURCHES ... IRON STEAM PIPE ... ASHCROFT'S STEAM GUAGES ... [illegible]

FRESH LOBSTERS FROM THE SEA SHORE ... [illegible]

FINE FRENCH POMADES & HAIR OILS at J. H. REED & CO.'S.

BURNING FLUID, CAMPHENE, ALCOHOL, Camphene and Fluid Wicks ... FENTON, FISHER & CO.

100 DOZ LADIES' PATENT MANILLA colored and white ... [illegible]

GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAP—excellent article ... J. H. REED & CO.

[Adjacent page, partly visible at the right edge:]

RAY, MEDILL & CO ... VOL. XI ... DAILY TRIB[UNE] ... Wednesday Morning ... [illegible]